

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

ABD EL KRIM OPENS FIRE ON SPANIARDS; NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Madrid Refuses Moor's Demand
for Position of High Authority
and Financial Inducements

By Special Cable

MADRID, July 19.—News coming from Melilla, via Malaga, states definitely that the negotiations between the representatives of Abd el Krim, the rebel Moor leader, and the Spanish Government have broken down and the Moors have been firing on the Isle of Alhucemas, which is held by the Spaniards. A military truce for one month had been arranged between the two sides, which was eventually extended for 10 days longer. The negotiations were conducted, to begin with, on a small boat belonging to a Spanish cruiser off the Rifian coast, but later by dispatches carried from the small Spanish island of Alhucemas to the coast. Abd el Krim demanded a position of high authority with large financial inducements, but the Spanish delegates could not agree to these demands.

MADRID, July 5 (Special Correspondence).—The situation as between Abd el Krim, leader of the rebels, and Spain has undergone variations lately, and unexpected variations. There has been the usual Spanish talk about Abd el Krim being at the end of his tether, and of his followers being most anxious to stop all show of fighting and to make peace with Spain, while the civil high commissioner, Señor Silveira, says that he will not listen to any propositions from the rebels that would not assist toward "the glory and honor of Spain," but the fact remains that there is no reason to anticipate any lessening of the difficulties of Spain at this end of the zone in the early future, and many actions of the Spanish Government clearly indicate this impression. There has been something in the nature of a lull in the operations lately, but this has been largely due to the desire of the Moors to get their harvest in.

Spain Suffers Loss

On the other hand, Spain has suffered a severe loss, and the hope of establishing peace conditions by negotiations with the rebels has sensibly diminished, by the reported fatality of the eminent Moor, Dr. Ben Said, as the result of a stray bullet from snipers on the hills while he was with a party of Spanish officers and some friendly Moorish notables at the fixing up of two blockhouses on the hills outside of Tafalet. Dr. Ben Said was a very remarkable character, the like of whom does not remain.

Only a few days ago the Spanish Government called Dr. Ben Said to Madrid to discuss the possibilities of coming to an arrangement with Abd el Krim for the latter's surrender. While in the capital the friendly Moor was the subject of some hostile criticism in the newspapers and the Cortes, which he greatly resented, threatening to abandon all his relations with Spain and to break off the negotiations he was entering into with the rebel chief. The Government, however, pacified him, and he returned to Morocco with the object of doing his best to assist a settlement when the chance offered. He had no sooner returned than this tragedy occurred.

Moor's Terms High

There may be negotiations of a kind from time to time, but it is apparent that Abd el Krim is maintaining stiffly his high terms and that he has no disposition or tendency whatsoever toward capitulation and humble surrender. He places conditions continually that Spain feels it cannot consider. One of his last, according to veracious reports, is that he demanded the expulsion from the Spanish zone of Abd el Malek, who has been friendly to Spain.

Recently a more than usually serious attempt was made to bring the two sides to something like real conference, and, as the result of overtures made by Spain, Abd el Krim sent along some envoys to negotiate the preliminaries upon which a conference might be opened. These discussions lasted two days and resulted in failure, for the preliminaries could not be agreed upon. The Spanish idea was that Abd el Krim should make submission to the Maghzen, or Sultanate Government, according to the new formula of the protectorate.

Spain's Conditions Rejected

The envoys declined absolutely to allow the Maghzen to enter into the question, intimating that they would treat with Spain only and without the intervention, though only nominal, of any other element. Also they would only treat with Spain on the basis of Abd el Krim being recognized as a Sultan and the rebel country mainly that of the Beni Urriaguel tribe, being reckoned as a protectorate with Spain as the protector. They insisted also that if a conference were arranged, it should take place on a ship between the coast of Alhucemas, occupied by the rebels, and the small island opposite which is in the possession of the Spaniards, and that the representatives of Abd el Krim should consist of two chiefs of the Beni Urriaguel, two others and an interpreter.

On the Spanish side General Pastora Girón made it a condition following Abd el Krim should submit and should promptly deliver up the whole of his artillery. The envoys declared that anything of this kind was quite out of the question, and the discussion abruptly terminated. An attempt at renewal was made on the following day, but the envoys would not yield and the negotiations were then broken off.

Moors Shell Island



Alhucemas, Off the Rifian Coast, Is Under Attack by Rebel Gums, Following Futile Attempt of Spain to Come to Terms With Abd el Krim

GOVERNMENT BACKS GEN. WOOD IN CRISIS

Governor-General Upheld in
Cabinet "Walkout" in Phil-
ippines—Conley Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Administration is behind Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, in his controversy with the insular Cabinet, which has just resigned, it was indicated by a high official today. At present it is simply awaiting his report and no comprehensive statement can be made until that arrives. Meanwhile, General Wood has the entire confidence of the War Department, which has jurisdiction over the affairs of the Philippines.

As it is seen by officials here, the Filipino politicians took advantage of the Conley incident to make an indictment of the general policies of Governor-General Wood and to extend the propaganda for independence. Ray Conley was a secret service agent against whom charges of bribery were preferred. He was tried before a Philippine judge and acquitted, but the wording of the acquittal was such as to indicate that while there was not sufficient evidence to convict, there might be doubt as to his innocence. Mr. Conley was reinstated by Governor-General Wood, but resigned, and his resignation was accepted.

Conley Case Is Issue

Charges were made by Filipino leaders that the reinstatement and subsequent resignation were merely a play to clear Mr. Conley, and as Mr. Conley was under the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Manila, the action, undertaken by Manuel Quizon, President of the Senate, complained of the procedure of the Governor-General in dealing directly with the case, instead of through the Mayor.

The action of the Governor-General as a matter of law is not open to question. The only criticism was regarded by officials on the grounds of tact and expediency. It is invariably the policy of an administration to support the acts of the Governor-General until his acts become such that it is necessary to recall him. The Conley incident is regarded by officials as a trivial one, not to weigh against the mass of useful constructive work which the Governor-General has accomplished in his two years of service.

That the Filipino leaders and the Governor-General are at odds on many questions affecting the islands is no secret. In the July number of the Bulletin, issued by the Philippine Commission of Independence, a dispatch from Manila says: "General Wood and the Filipino leaders have taken diametrically opposite stands on the national bank and the sugar centrals financed by the bank."

Native Policies Urged
"That the Philippine Legislature should be allowed to initiate the policies to be pursued by the Philippine Government is another point President Quizon is bringing home to the masses."

The Philippine press bureau today made public the following cablegram from the Commission of Independence at Manila: "Several municipal and provincial

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

CABINET UNITED ON BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

Rumors of Split Over Repara-
tions Unfounded—Inter-Allied
Debts Are Still to Be Fore

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—The draft of the British reply to the last German offer was completed or nearly so last night, and after final consideration by the Cabinet today it will be transmitted to the allied and United States governments. It is stated on good authority that the rumors emanating mainly from French sources to the effect that the Cabinet is seriously split over this question are unfounded.

There are differences of opinion, of course, among the Right and Left wings, even in a Conservative Government, but the British policy is based on larger and more constant considerations than the shadings of political opinion, or personal interests, or sympathies, and therefore, cannot be swayed far by them.

This was shown when the change from the Lloyd George Coalition to the Law Conservative Government did not make for the reversal of policy which the Diehard friends of France had hoped for. It is true this element, which at times seems almost more concerned for France than for Great Britain, is very active and can influence affairs somewhat, but it cannot make much progress against the combination of humanitarian and economic interests which demand the pacification and reconstruction of Europe. It is sincerely hoped, as mentioned in earlier Monitor dispatches, that France and Great Britain can join in the reply to Germany, but such a result is not expected with entire confidence.

The Daily Telegraph, which is considered to be a carefully well-informed, confirms the Monitor about reference of the question to the League and the World Court. It says if Great Britain and France cannot agree, then these agencies "will inevitably be invoked."

A further indication that the discussion of reparations payable mainly to France will not be allowed completely to eclipse the question of inter-allied debts payable to Great Britain was supplied in the House of Commons last night when, in reply to a question, Major Hennessey, for the Government, said the amount owed by France to Britain on May 31 was £210,000,000.

British Cabinet Discusses Proposed Reparation Reply

LONDON, July 19 (P).—The British Cabinet held a protracted session this morning, at which the proposed reparation documents formed the main topic of discussion. Up to the early afternoon it was still uncertain as to whether the documents—the draft reply to Germany and the accompanying note—would be forwarded to the other governments, including the United States, tonight.

A further indication that these state papers may mark a turning point in Great Britain's relations to its neighbors. Therefore infinite care is being bestowed on their preparation by Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, and his associates.

At 1:40 o'clock the Cabinet was still in session. It was believed that each of the propositions advanced by Lord Curzon was being subjected to a searching examination.

It is thought possible that the documents, when completed, may embrace a third one, in the nature of an explanatory memorandum setting forth points not contained in the draft reply or the covering letter.

In spite of the secrecy of the ministers, it has been learned from other reliable sources that the draft reply will furnish what Great Britain believes to be an adequate basis for fruitful discussion among the powers, and an ultimate accord on the fundamental points of difference with France. In the British view the propositions advanced will be of such a liberal character that France cannot

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BILL WOULD BAR NEGRO MIGRATION

Georgia Legislature Gets Meas-
ure to Keep Farm Laborers

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—An effort to check the migration of Negroes and other farm laborers was given as the reason for the introduction of a bill in the Georgia Legislature today, which would make it a felony for any person or concern to solicit labor in Georgia for other states. Punishment would be a prison term of not less than three years nor more than seven. "Passage of this bill," one of the authors declared, "will result in checking the exodus of Negroes and other farm labor of Georgia to other states. It does not allow even licensed labor agents to operate in the State. The present labor situation in Georgia demands drastic legislation, and this measure is one which we think best to provide relief."

SMITH BROOKHART ASKS EXTRA SESSION

Iowa Senator Says Republicans
Will Lose Control Unless
Farmers Get Aid

WASHINGTON, July 19 (P).—Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, returned to his office here today after a trip to Russia, and announced that unless President Harding calls an extra session of Congress to help the farmers, the "independents" will see that the reactionaries are relieved of control of committees at the regular session," beginning in December.

An extra session, Senator Brookhart said, would afford the President and the Republican Party its last opportunity to control the next Congress. "It is my opinion," he said, "that unless the President calls an extra session, he will have no organization in control of legislation at the regular session. If we are forced to wait until December before being able to do anything to help the farmers, the independents in Congress will see to it that the reactionaries are relieved of control of the committees at the regular session. The reactionaries will see to it that the reactionaries are relieved of control of the committees at the regular session. The reactionaries will see to it that the reactionaries are relieved of control of the committees at the regular session."

"We have reached a point where we will not take it into our hands to go to do something for the farmers," he said. "We have reached a point where we will not take it into our hands to go to do something for the farmers."

Senator Brookhart said he would expect Congress, if called in extra session, to provide governmental machinery to help the farmers market their staple crops. He would not confine it, he said, to the wheat farmer, but would include the corn grower and the cotton planter. He added:

"We would need a flexible appropriation to enable the Government to fix a minimum price at which it would purchase all staple crops offered, and this would require the miller, the spinner and others, who wanted them, to pay that price or do without them. It would be a great relief to the farmer. Out of such an arrangement would develop in a few years co-operative marketing associations which would enable the farmer to get the best price for his products. Of course, hold such products as it bought until a market could be found for them. We will not have such large surpluses of these staple crops in a few years."

COST OF HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT \$41,000

LONDON, July 19.—Sir Samuel Hoare, head of the Air Ministry, told the House of Commons today that £41,000 had been spent in the development of the helicopter invented by Louis Brennan during the last four years and that, in view of the stage at which the experiments had arrived, it would be a pity to discontinue them.

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PRESIDENT PLANS CALIFORNIA DRIVE FOR WORLD COURT

Mr. Harding to Carry Message
of International Co-operation
to Johnson Stronghold

SEWARD, Alaska, July 19 (P).—The naval transport Henderson, with President Harding, Mrs. Harding and their party aboard, is ready to leave here. It will steam out of Resurrection Bay through the recently christened Harding Gateway, and for the first time in two weeks, turn her prow southward. Although the Chief Executive will visit three more Alaska cities—Valdez, Cordova and Sitka—he is en route toward the States for the first time since he left Tacoma, Wash., July 5.

The President spent yesterday afternoon working on speeches that he will deliver on the Pacific coast after returning to the States July 27. It became known that he will discuss foreign relations in an address at San Francisco. It is expected, now that all powers have ratified the Washington Arms Conference treaties, that the Executive will present to the country, through his San Francisco address, a report on the accomplishment.

California Court Plea

In California, the home state of Senator Hiram Johnson (R.), the President again will ask support for his proposal that the United States join the World Court.

President Harding also is understood to have written tentatively portions of an address he will deliver at Seattle dealing with Alaska. So far as he has revealed his policy for Alaska it is based on a study of problems here at close range. The President believes that the Government should give greater aid to the territory, but the development is dependent in the main upon people living in this northern empire, and will be steady and substantial, although somewhat slow.

The people of Seward regretted the departure of the Henderson greatly. Never was the city so lively as in the last five days, with more than 1000 officers and men on the Henderson and the destroyers Hull and Corry in port while the presidential party was in the interior.

"Four or Five Great States"

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 19 (P).—A pledge that steps would be taken within three months which would place Alaska more in the way of progress than ever before has been given the people of the Territory by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce. Speaking at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary said:

"Within the next three months we shall effect some measures that will co-ordinate Alaska better than heretofore so that out of this we may do something worth doing. The greatest thing we might do is to establish happy co-operation, to build a new country so that Alaska will have a greater mission and vision to American life than the matter of control of her fisheries and lands. She has the building of a great state."

Secretary Hoover said he believed that Alaska would not be developed in great rushes, like Oklahoma and California, but "some day would develop four or five great states."

TURKS GET CONCILIATORY NOTE

ATHENS, July 19.—Hostile relations between the Greek patriarchy and the Turkish Government may be ameliorated, it is believed, by the submission of a note to the Constantinople press, in which it is emphasized that the patriarch is a purely religious office, rather than a political one. Hopes are expressed that this note will smooth out some of the difficulties now existing with the Turks.

DAWN-TO-DARK CROSS-NATION HOP AGAIN TRIED BY LIEUT. MAUGHAN

Amy Flier Takes Air at Mitchel Field, N. Y., at
4.08 a. m.—Safety-First Tactics

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., July 19 (P).—Lieut. Russell L. Maughan took off here at 4:08 o'clock this morning, Eastern Standard time, on the first leg of his second attempt to fly from coast to coast between dawn and dark. The plane left the ground 8 minutes and 48 seconds later than the take-off made by Lieutenant Maughan on his previous dawn-to-dusk flight.

After Lieutenant Maughan had climbed into the cockpit a bundle of New York morning newspapers was handed to him. Above the roar of the engine he shouted out, laughingly: "I want to be the first news vendor to sell New York morning papers in San Francisco on the evening of the day of their publication."

Lieutenant Maughan is following the itinerary mapped out for his first flight on July 9, which ended in failure near St. Joseph, Mo., after the gasoline feed pipe became clogged. Four stops were scheduled en route: At McCook Field, Dayton, O.; Municipal Field, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mail Field, Cheyenne, Wyo., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

DAYTON, O., July 19 (P).—Lieutenant Maughan arrived here at 8:35 a. m. Eastern standard time. He took off at 8:53. While here, Maughan's plane was refueled and examined thoroughly. When he took the air, he circled the

Official France Denies J. J. Jusserand to Retire

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 19.—There has been circulating for several days a rumor of the impending resignation of Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiries, and official circles now definitely deny the truth of such reports. Apparently they came from Washington through London to Paris. It is not the first time that they have been heard. For at least a year there have been recurrent statements of this character. What ever may be M. Jusserand's intentions, the Quai d'Orsay is ignorant of any suggestion of his resignation.

BRITISH WESLEYANS TOLD OF DRY GAINS

Law Rests on Will of People,
Bishop Declares—Like Fight
Against Slavery

BRISTOL, Eng., July 18.—"There is in some quarters a disposition to joke about the abolition of the drink traffic in America, but that is unseemly, and levity is almost a crime in this case," said Bishop Thomas Nicholson, Chicago, Ill., fraternal delegate from the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the British Wesleyan conference in session here.

"It is serious business," said Bishop Nicholson. "It is one of the world's great struggles against an age-long entrenched evil. In many respects it is such a contest as the world had against slavery. The victims of habit and the vested interests which have made merchandise of the appetites of men for generations are pitted against the forces of good will and the spirit of modern humanitarianism."

Long Thought Out

Bishop Nicholson continued: "If anyone imagines that prohibition in the United States is the work of a few fanatics, few fanatics, it is legislation hastily conceived and prematurely adopted, that person does not know the facts. What is popularly known as the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States was soberly and thoughtfully adopted by the American people after more than 50 years of agitation, consideration, and struggle."

The State of Maine adopted its first prohibitory law as far back as 1846, more than 75 years ago, and as early as 1851 that State adopted a real prohibitory law. In 1854, nearly 40 years ago, that State adopted a constitutional amendment, which after 30 years of agitation and consideration was adopted by a vote of more than 70,000 for the 23,000 votes against, fully three to one in favor of the measure.

The State of Kansas, as early as 1858, adopted a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution by a majority of about 8000. Through these more than 40 years every State in the Union has taken occasion to point out in communicating with other correspondents on this subject, this Government's interest in matters of this nature is that of securing recognition for the policy of the open-door—insuring equality of commercial opportunity and fair play.

In other words, to quote again from your letter, the department believes that this Government "should deal with questions affecting its nationals as they arise as international courtesy, equity and justice justify."

Record of Kansas

When our Eighteenth Amendment was presented for ratification by the states, Kansas took the question up two hours after the Legislature had ordered the question of prohibition, and on the first morning the Senate passed the resolution favoring the ratification of our national constitutional amendment by a vote of 39 for and no against. In the House, 221 votes for and no vote against in the House. That is still the kind of emphatic endorsement that the State of Kansas has given to prohibition.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

UNITED STATES NOT BOUND TO AID CHESTER OIL GRANT

State Department Specifically
Denies Political or Moral
Obligations in Matter

Answering Popular Government
League, Open-Door Policy in
Near East Stressed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The United States Government took no part in the negotiations leading up to the Chester concession in Turkey, nor is it bound, politically or morally, to defend the validity of the concession, is the assurance given to the National Popular Government League by the State Department.

The letter, replying to the extent of the Government's responsibility, which the league had addressed to President Harding on June 19, was referred by him to the State Department. On July 3, the letter, which was not given out until today, because of the absence from the city of the chairman of the league's foreign relations committee, was sent.

In making it public, Judson King, director of the league, said:

So far as I know this is the most sweeping and explicit denial yet made by the Department of State that the Government is in any way tied up with the Chester concession. The delay in giving out the letter works no injustice since the acute fight between English and American representatives at the Lausanne conference makes the publication of the letter peculiarly appropriate and necessary at this time.

The letter, signed by Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of State, follows in part:

According to the department's reports, a railway and mining concession, of which the department has received no complete or authentic copy, is understood to have been made by the government of the great National Assembly of Turkey to the Ottoman American Development Company. The department's reports would not indicate that this concession is a monopoly, or that, as your letter appears to suggest, it contemplates "control of certain administrative functions in Asia Minor."

No Indorsement Given

The reply to your question, as to whether the concessionaries had been promised moral or political indorsement, or have taken advantage of the event of any dispute this Government would be bound to defend the validity of the concession, is in the negative. It is not this Government's practice to give such assurances, or "to give implied future guarantees." The third question in which you have inquired as to the form of the assurances is not therefore pertinent.

For your further information it may be added that neither the department nor its officers in the field took part in the negotiations for the concession. These were carried on directly by the parties concerned. As the department has taken occasion to point out in communicating with other correspondents on this subject, this Government's interest in matters of this nature is that of securing recognition for the policy of the open-door—insuring equality of commercial opportunity and fair play.

In other words, to quote again from your letter, the department believes that this Government "should deal with questions affecting its nationals as they arise as international courtesy, equity and justice justify."

BRITISH DOCKERS HOLD CONFERENCE

Failure to End Strike Laid to
Extremists' Tactics

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19.—In connection with the dock strike Harry Gosling, Ben Tillett, James Sexton, Labor members of Parliament, and Ernest Bevin, in behalf of the unions, had a long conference yesterday with the strikers' delegates from all ports involved. Strict secrecy is observed, but the atmosphere is optimistic.

The Smithfield meat porters on an extremely small ballot—only 169 voting—decided to continue the strike, but in general the belief is that only the fear of violence on the part of extremists prevents the resumption of work. The same reason is given regarding the road transport men, but here the Monitor correspondent in informed that many firms are working and the situation is easier.

The police took precautions to prevent any repetition of violence, and the dockers' processions demonstrated peacefully, though massed pickets outside of Tilbury dock, where work is in full swing, are threatened for tomorrow. There is some extension of the strike in the north, on the Mersey side, following the procession of Birkenhead strikers, and the loading of Atlantic liners and cargo ships has stopped. Chatham and Rochester also are affected to some extent, but an appeal from London strikers to Bristol and Avonmouth men to come out has met with no success.

LIVERPOOL, July 19 (P).—The striking dock workers here returned to work this afternoon. The men at Birkenhead are still out, but are expected to resume labor tomorrow. No delay is considered likely in the sailing of trans-Atlantic liners.

GREEK LOAN WINS SUPPORT

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 19.—Relief is felt here following reports from the director of the National Bank of Greece, regarding the full support which he has met in the United States and in Europe in connection with the loan proposed to aid the refugees.

NATION'S OPERATION OF SHIPS IS OPPOSED

Plans Being Discussed by Board to Keep Flag on Seas Without Distressing Private Firms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Whether the Government will operate directly the Shipping Board fleet of ships is today a doubtful question in view of the rising tide of opposition to Government operation by shipping interests and others. Edward P. Farley, chairman of the Shipping Board, said that consideration would be given to alternative plans before the board reaches a decision.

When bids were asked by the board from private interests to purchase the ships in operation, it was announced by President Harding that failure on the part of private capital to come forward and pay a reasonable price, with a guarantee to maintain the service, would see the Government enter directly into the operation of the lines and do away with the present contracts with private companies.

The bids were received and the impression was given by Shipping Board officials that they fell short of the requirements considered necessary by the Administration to liquidate the merchant marine and, properly still keep the American flag on the high seas.

Commission Basis Sought
Private American shipping interests have banded together in opposition to the direct Government operation. They seek some arrangement, whereby private companies will operate the lines on a commission or charter basis, with the prospect of purchasing the lines later on when the financial burden of carrying on is lighter.

The National Merchant Marine Association, of which Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, is president, has come out strongly in opposition to direct Government operation. This organization was the largest and most influential group that worked with the Shipping Board in its contest for a ship subsidy in Congress to help American companies to compete with foreigners. A questionnaire sent to the association's membership showed unified opposition to direct Government operation, with the view that the board should make some arrangement with private interests for carrying on the task of keeping the American flag on the high seas.

May Be Forced Out of Business
The association takes the view that if direct Government operation should be decided upon, there will result the elimination of private operators under whose work the new trade routes have been built up and that many of these companies will be forced out of business.

Responses to the questionnaire favor by a large majority extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines, preferential railroad rates on goods carried in American vessels, and amendment to the commercial treaties with foreign nations, so as to enable preferential duties on imports in American vessels.

Private American shipping interests are holding meetings in New York to work out a plan for presentation to the Shipping Board. In the meantime the Shipping Board is meeting daily in the hope of coming to a conclusion on this important question.

HINSDALE CHILDREN WIN CLEAN-UP PRIZE

School children of Hinsdale, Mass., have been awarded the first prize American flag in the campaign conducted by the New England Clean-Up and Paint-Up Committee for school children in New England towns of 5000 or less population. The prize flag is 8 feet by 5 feet, with pole, cord and adjustable bracket.

Flags were also awarded to school children of Branford, Conn.; Orleans, Vt.; Readfield and Yarmouth, Me. The contest was judged from reports slips filled in by the children. The judges were Mrs. Edward F. Wellington, Malden, Mass.; George E. Bird, Yarmouthville, Me.; and Mrs. Leonard P. Foster, Manchester, N. H.

FARMER-LABORITES PLAN FULL TICKETS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 19 (AP)—The Farmer-Labor Party early next week will nominate a full ticket for the coming presidential election, and also will name full tickets in all states where party

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Belmont Park, Summer and Seaver Streets, East Boston, 8:15.

Theaters
Keith's—Vandeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—The Covered Wagon (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly, 8.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—8, orchestra program.
WGAI (Medford Hills)—8:30, "Function of Crystal and Tube in Radio Reception"; concert.
WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, talk for children, "44, Thrift Talk"; 8:30, talk for children, "44, Thrift Talk"; 9:30, "Struggle of the Law of Progress."
WJZ (New York City)—6, stories for children, 7:30, "The Crime of Beheading Trees"; 8:45, current events, 9, concert.

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BRITISH WESLEYANS TOLD OF DRY GAINS

(Continued from Page 1)

Kansas gives to prohibition after 40 years of trial.
I have been in that State recently. The number and the commanding size and structure of its church buildings, the magnificence of its school buildings and public institutions, the size of its bar, the business prosperity of the State, all speak in trumpet tones in favor of the values of prohibition.

BARS DISMANTLED IN CITY SALOONS

Hartford, Conn., Uses Injunction as Weapon of Reform

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19 (Special)—All but three of the 50 or more saloons recently doing business in Hartford, have either dismantled their bars or are about to remove them, as a result of a campaign against the sale of liquor and drunkenness in this city. This is in compliance with an order issued by Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney, who is conducting a campaign against all the saloons in Hartford County.

Mr. Alcorn, starting his campaign in Hartford, brought injunction proceedings against three saloons, and before the cases came to trial the proprietors voluntarily dismantled their places and converted them into bona-fide businesses. Since then the proprietors of all the other saloons except three, not wishing to run the risk of having their places closed for a year through an injunction order, began to dismantle their bars, and a survey made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday revealed that within a few days every vestige of a bar will disappear from the saloons. As for the three saloons that have not begun to carry out Mr. Alcorn's order to dismantle their bars, the state's attorney plans to bring injunction proceedings against them designed to close the places for a year.

Mr. Alcorn is naturally pleased with the results his campaign against the saloons is producing, but he has made it plain that he will not relax his efforts until Hartford County becomes a saloonless county. He believes he is well within his authority in ordering the dismantling of the bars, believing that the removal of these appendages will serve to remove temptations to the proprietors of the saloons to violate the prohibition law.

It is highly probable that the other state's attorneys in the other counties will follow the example of Mr. Alcorn and launch similar campaigns against the saloons in their respective jurisdictions. They have been following Mr. Alcorn's campaign with much interest, as have the police officials of many of the cities that have serious prohibition enforcement problems. The campaign has also been widely commented upon in the press.

CONFISCATORY SUITS FILED ON SHIP LIQUOR

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Department of Justice officials said today that libel suits would be filed soon in the New York federal courts to confiscate the liquors seized recently from foreign liners.

If future violations of the Supreme Court liquor ruling occur, the Government is said to be prepared to pursue a more vigorous policy.
It is said to be the intention to make the action to some extent a test of the new Government ship liquor policy. For this reason the confiscation suit probably will be brought under the tariff act, or possibly under one of the old revenue statutes providing for Government confiscation of contraband imports.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Miss Selma Peterson, Moline, Ill.
Miss Grace Bates, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Elsie R. Sargeant, Rutherford, N. J.
Ruth Binswanger, St. Paul, Minn.
Edwin S. Binswanger, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Mrs. Amy G. Binswanger, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Buxton, Heworth Lock, Eng.
Miss Winifred M. Buxton, Chicago, Ill.
Fred Reini, Secaucus, N. J.
Frank A. Colby, Hartford, Conn.
Robert Marx, Watertown, Ohio.
Fred W. Colby, Hartford, Conn.
Louis A. Colby, Hartford, Conn.
Martha I. McDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Ruth McDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Aline Oldwine, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alton Oldwine, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Henrietta Levenson, New York City.
Nathan Z. Levenson, New York City.
Charles Felten, Chicago, Ill.
R. M. Barren, Winthrop, Mass.
D. L. South, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Robert E. Long, Washington, D. C.
J. G. Stewart, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Gertrude Shaw Kluge, C. S. M. Clemens, Mich.
H. P. Kluge, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Mrs. Rose K. Olde, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Ann Kluge, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Buxton, Heworth Lock, Eng.
Mrs. Bess W. Porter, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. William Ford, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Arvilla S. Hawley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara L. Cook, Niles City, Mont.
Miss Aida T. Elchorn, Niles City, Mont.
Miss Jessie R. Loftus, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. A. Parke, Lafayette, Ind.
Mrs. A. Parke, Lafayette, Ind.
Miss Flora W. Johnston, Lincoln, Neb.
Miss Frances M. Allan, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Ora Virginia Nordell, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Miriam Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Cora K. Western, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ray K. West, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Julius A. West, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Bertha Oppenheimer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Grace Ferguson, Roanoke, Va.
Miss Maude Shapleigh, Roanoke, Va.
Harold D. J. Moon, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Ethel Hornold, Oshkosh, Wis.
Mrs. Roberta Honold, Oshkosh, Wis.
William H. Appleton, London, Eng.
Mrs. Stella C. Heath, Toledo, O.
A. E. Heath, Toledo, O.

When in Need of Flowers

Buy of The Florist: 4 PARK ST. BOSTON 9

GOVERNMENT BACKS GEN. WOOD IN CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

governments, especially in regions visited by locusts and typhoons, have petitioned that penalty for delinquency in payment of land tax be remitted, but the Governor-General would not stand for any remission, in spite of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

"President Quezon, in a letter to Governor-General Wood, said: 'Permit me to inform you in all sincerity that there is a growing feeling among our people that the views of the Filipino officials in this Government, the secretaries of department included, have very little, if any, weight with you. If this feeling is allowed to stand, it will be very difficult to respect the most sacred cooperation of the Filipinos when they become convinced that you have little confidence, either in their loyalty or in their ability.'"

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CABINET UNITED ON BRITISH REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

afford to reject them without risking the disapproval of the world.
As already indicated, the vexed questions of Germany's passive resistance and the assessment of Germany's ability to discharge its indemnity obligations will be treated. Stress will be laid upon the accurate interpretation of the Treaty of Versailles and the necessity of united and progressive action upon the basis of that treaty.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the Cabinet concluded its session.

France Favors Commission to Study Methods of Payment

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 19.—While awaiting the draft of the British reply, indications are being given here of what the French would like. It is stated that if credits are to be mobilized, the German debt must be confined to certain estimated sums, namely 26,000,000,000 gold marks for France, 4,000,000,000 for Belgium and 5,000,000,000 for the Netherlands and other devastated countries, to which the German Government would be obliged to pay America the sums promised.

There should be first a period during which only restoration damages and an arrangement with England would be considered and the problem of how to reduce the total German debt would be settled at a much later period—at say 10 years hence. This idea naturally affects the rôle of the commission of experts, which Charles Evans Hughes, United States Secretary of State, appeared to favor and to which the British Government is attached.

France will admit the creation of such a commission, provided it is subordinate to the Reparations Commission and merely studies methods of payment. If a definite determination of the German debt is postponed for 10 years, the experts will have nothing to say about a reduction of French credits. This suggestion, taken altogether in this form, appears to be new and really helpful. If England is prepared to tell Germany to cease its resistance in the Ruhr, there is, after all, a chance of agreement on some such lines.

Germany Willing to Cease Passive Resistance in Ruhr

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—The German Government, through its Embassy in London, is striving to have the forthcoming British note on reparations convey to the French Government Germany's willingness to cease passive resistance on the part of France.

This information has reached the French Government, on what is regarded as unquestionable but unofficial authority.

These concessions appear to include:

1. Withdrawal of the Franco-Belgian troops of occupation with the exception of a mere skeleton military force, which would in the diplomatic sense be "invisible."

2. Permission for the German officials and functionaries expelled from the Ruhr to return to their posts, restoring the local administration of all civil services as it existed before Jan. 11, when the occupation took place.

3. That the French Government agreed to restore the currency it confiscated.

These conditions, it is declared here.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight in extreme eastern Maine; light to gentle variable winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Friday; no change in temperature; gentle variable winds except probably moderate northeast on southeast coast.

Weather Outlook
Fair weather Thursday and Friday throughout the states in the Washington forecast district, except southern Florida where showers are indicated Thursday. The temperature will be rather high in the north Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany, N. Y. 66 Kansas City, Mo. 71
Boston 66 Memphis, Tenn. 76
Buffalo 66 Montreal 70
Chicago 66 Nantucket 72
Cleveland 66 New Orleans 72
Columbus 66 New York 72
Denver 66 Philadelphia 72
Des Moines 66 Portland, Me. 64
Eastport 66 Portland, Ore. 68
Galveston 66 San Francisco 68
Havana 66 St. Louis 74
Jacksonville 66 St. Paul 74
Washington 68

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 4:29 p. m.; Friday, 4:52 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

RAIL WORKERS WIN PAY CASE

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—The Erie Railroad Company has made itself liable for a money recovery to every employee who suffered loss of compensation when the carrier arbitrarily reduced the wages of the crossing watchmen, flagmen, and trackmen, in violation of decision No. 147 of the United States Railroad Labor Board, the board announced today in a decision rendered in the case of the American Federation of Railroad Workers against this carrier.

EGG, NUT COAL TAKE 50-CENT JUMP; PEA SIZE STILL \$13 TON

Retail coal dealers of Greater Boston today advanced the price of anthracite coal 50 cents a ton, an increase which has been contemplated for some weeks. The new price on

An Appetizing Fish Dinner
Broiled Scrod
The smaller the better. Split down the back, truss head and tail, remove backbone. Broil over moderate fire. Then serve with a dressing of 3 parts melted butter and 1 part

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

Novo 2 Cylinder Engine 7 to 9 H.P.

Novo Engine Co. Lansing - Michigan

Novo 2 H. Double Drum Hoist Novo Built

To extend the usefulness of Novo Engines, certain power units are built by Novo. These outfits cover a wide range and include hoists, pumps, air compressors, saw rigs and the like. They are used by contractors, builders and constructors.

Tell us your power requirement. We may help you solve it.

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FOREST STATION TO AID PRODUCTION

Bureau Plans Regeneration of Northeastern Timber Tracts

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18 (Special)—The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, of which Samuel T. Dana, at present Forest Commissioner of Maine, has been appointed director, and which will begin work about Aug. 1, promises to develop into one of the most important organizations in the east. This is one of a series of stations which the United States Forest Service is establishing in each of the principal forest regions of the country.

The need for research to make possible the maximum production of agricultural products at the lowest cost has long been recognized through the establishment of the agricultural experiment station. Now it is learned that forest investigation stations are equally necessary.

Mr. Dana says that the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station will study the forest problems of all the New England states and of eastern and northern New York. The headquarters will be in Amherst, Mass., in cooperation with the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Director Dana says that this will make possible the close correlation of allied investigations in the fields of forestry and agriculture, both of which deal with the problem of land utilization.

Most of the field work will, however, be conducted in other parts of the region and will involve the establishment of a number of field stations. One probably will be located in northern Maine, on in the White National Forest region in New Hampshire and one in the Adirondack Mountains in New York.

"The importance of New England forests and the consequent need of research to make them fully productive is indicated by the fact that the products of New England wood manufacturing industries are valued at \$20,000,000 a year more than this section's agricultural products," said Mr. Dana.

PHYSICIANS IN OPEN REVOLT AGAINST A. M. A. MANAGEMENT

Chapter of Forthcoming Book by Asa Matthieu Shows That Organized Medicine Is Facing Critical Times

The following article is the twelfth of a series by Asa Matthieu, being a chapter of a forthcoming book on "Medical Politics," which uncovers the situation, as it exists in the United States, regarding propaganda and legislative bills to promote state medicine and similar autocratic measures. The articles are not intended as an attack on the character of the members of the medical profession, but are simply designed to expose the aggressive nature of medico-political activities.

Evidence multiplies that these are critical times for organized medicine, and that practically the whole profession, as represented by the rank and file of serious physicians, is in open revolt against the present management and control of the American Medical Association by groups and cliques.

A report of the legislative committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York, published in the June (1921) issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine, is illuminative. After discussing a number of bills relating to the practice of medicine, introduced in the New York Legislature, the provisions of which were apparently agreeable to physicians long identified with medical politics and the management of the American Medical Association, the committee report says:

That a Senator of the State of New York should be obliged to state at a public hearing that a bill which he had been asked to introduce, and which had been approved by this State society, was such in its nature that he felt aggrieved and imposed upon, and immediately withdrew this bill, is a fact to excite surprise, grief and indignation.

The report goes on to say that the same groups "that were interested in forwarding the scheme for compulsory health insurance are now looking toward state medicine, the entering wedge of which is the health center plan."

The committee report urges the members to bestir themselves with a view to the correction of existent conditions, and adds:

But most important of all is it that the medical profession clear itself of all the groups and cliques who are striving not mainly for the benefit of the public and the profession, but for other and ulterior ends, the entering wedge of which is the health center plan."

The committee report urges the members to bestir themselves with a view to the correction of existent conditions, and adds:

Unless a greater interest is taken by every individual member, and especially by the officers whom the members elect, in these matters which so directly interest and affect them, they will very shortly be overtaken by a calamity not apparently undeserved.

In January, 1922, a medical advisory committee, with headquarters in Ohio, and composed of the rank and file of members of the American Medical Association in various parts of the country, sent to the secretaries of county medical societies in a number of states a circular letter in which it was stated that "The public and the profession are being sold out."

The county societies were asked by this advisory committee to adopt resolutions and make recommendations to their state associations, and thereby aid in correcting the conditions complained of.

In denying these charges and in opposing action by county societies, the Journal of the American Medical Association, Feb. 18, 1922, published a statement signed by Dr. W. T. Sarles, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Dr. Frank Billings, secretary of the Board of Trustees; Dr. M. L. Harris, chairman of the Judicial Council, and Dr. A. R. Craig, secretary of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association, in which it was alleged that the charges had been submitted without evidence and were without foundation. The statement advised county societies against the adoption of any such resolutions and against making recommendations to their state associations.

The statement reads in part: "Recently there has been circulated an open letter signed by a 'Medical Advisory Committee' and addressed to the component county societies of the American Medical Association. This letter, with its accompanying preamble and resolutions, was published in The Journal, Jan. 21, 1922, page 198, together with correspondence relating to the subject. The circular presents six postulates:

1. Foundation of control of "full-time" medical education.
2. Lay board domination and the "closed shop" hospital.
3. Socialized state medicine, subsidized community health centers and hospitals under political or university control.
4. Legislative dictation of therapy and fees.
5. Demoralization of medical standards by the expansion of cults.
6. Exploitation of the specialties by lay technicians.

These postulates call attention to certain conditions, existing and anticipated, some of which are detrimental to the public welfare and menace to the practice of medicine, and it is charged at the same time that the existence of these conditions is due to "so-called leaders" in the association. A method for correcting the evil is suggested, namely: The instruction of the representatives to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association to support three specifically named propositions:

A. A change of policy and leadership in the A. M. A. pledged to the immediate abolition of the evils mentioned, and constructive protection of medical interests.
B. The repeal of multiple representation and plural voting privilege by section delegates.
C. The election of trustees for a period of two years; five trustees to be elected one year, and four the next, to prevent the trustees from perpetuating oligarchical rule.

The tendency of this communication is to breed discontent, suspicion and disloyalty, at a time when there is great need of calm, deliberate consideration of how best to check certain dangerous tendencies affecting the practice of medicine, and to remedy serious conditions that already exist.

The undersigned committee recommends to the members of component county societies that they give careful study to the whole proposition before adopting any resolutions or making any recommendations to the house of delegates of their state associations. It is earnestly recommended that the house of delegates of each state association select as representatives to the house of delegates of the American Medical Association men who have given thoughtful consideration to these subjects and who have primarily at heart the best interests of the public and of the medical profession. It is believed that the efforts of the public in the correction of evils which threaten the economic status and the welfare of the medical profession and the welfare of the public in proportion to the members of the profession follow in their own professional and social relationships.

W. T. SARLES, Chairman, Board of Trustees. FRANK BILLINGS, Secretary, Board of Trustees. M. L. HARRIS, Chairman, Judicial Council. A. R. CRAIG, Secretary, Judicial Council.

Bureaucracy Protested.
To combat the onrush of bureaucracy in medical practice, and to thwart domination by medical politicians, the leading physicians of Buffalo, N. Y., have organized a Physicians' Protective Association. A bulletin sent out by this organization in March, 1923, says, in part:

THE PHYSICIANS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Dear Doctor:
We want to keep you informed on some of the important events that are taking place in Albany. As you probably are aware, Governor Smith appointed a group of 15 physicians headed by Dr. Booth, our state president, as his advisory committee on medical affairs. This group of physicians was probably handed to the Governor as representing the best opinion of the profession in New York State, but we recognize them as the sanction of medical politicians and promoters whom we have seen under the banner of Compulsory Health Insurance.

The bulletin calls attention to proposed legislation inimical to the public health, and recommends that Governor E. Smith by this committee of 15 physicians. It closes with the admonition: "Call up or write your Assemblyman at once. Remember that this group is in power in the State Capitol. Demand from your County Society that your delegates vote against any of their activities."

Of the so-called "Governor's Medical Advisory Committee" referred to in the bulletin of the Buffalo physicians is of more than ordinary significance that NOT ONE of the bills recommended to the Governor by his Medical Advisory Committee was enacted into law.

Ohio again set the ball rolling in 1923 for reformation of the American Medical Association by the distribution of a circular recommending the rank and file of the profession similar to those adopted by the Washington County Medical Association, and which seeks to re-establish the medical profession to control of its own organization by a united effort to amend the Constitution and By-laws as to restore power to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

Suggestions From Ohio
A set of resolutions were appended in the circular to serve as a basis for the amendments sought, which read as follows:

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Marietta, O.
Resolved by the Washington County (Ohio) Medical Association this seventh day of February, 1923, that, through its delegate to the Ohio State Medical Association, it respectfully petitions that body to instruct its delegate to the meeting of the American Medical Association for the session of 1923 to present amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Association which shall embody provisions as follows:

First: Amendments to the constitution by which—
1. The declared purpose of the association shall embrace a declaration that it stands for educational, social, civic and economic interests of the medical profession.
2. The restoration of the original powers of the house of delegates to embrace its right to legislate, not only on general affairs of the association but especially upon questions of policy, to appropriate money for carrying out the same, and to have such legislation carried into effect without being subjected to adverse action by any board, committee, officers, or attaché of the association.

Second: Amendments to the by-laws by which—
1. There shall be an ad-interim session of the house of delegates to be known as the semiannual session, to be held at the headquarters of the association in Chicago.
2. There shall be specific definition and limitation of the power of the board of trustees to their legitimate function as custodian of the assets of the association.
3. There shall be specific definition and limitation of the power of the general manager to embrace the function of (a) the publisher of

periodicals and books owned and published by the association; (b) supervisor of the buildings and properties, other than securities, belonging to the association; (c) director, under the board of trustees, of all business affairs connected with the annual meetings of the association.

There shall be an editor-in-chief who shall be (a) the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association whose function shall be especially defined and limited to (b) the literary revision of all papers and discussion certified for publication by the sections of the association; (c) the review and acceptance of original contributions not offered through the section; (d) the editorial support of all matters of policy endorsed either by the house of delegates or by the council on policy; (e) and such other duties as usually pertain to the duties of editors including (f) the selection and appointment of the editors of other periodicals owned and published by the association.

5. There shall be a council on policy, which shall be one of the standing committees of the association, whose duty shall be (a) to enforce all matters of policy adopted by the house of delegates; (b) to consider and adopt, ad initio, all questions of policy affecting the medical profession that may arise when the house of delegates is not in session; (c) to transmit the conclusions of the house of delegates and its own conclusions on matters of policy to the editor-in-chief, upon whom such conclusions shall be mandatory.

6. The declaration reaffirming that the Journal of the American Medical Association is the property of the association, and that it shall be at all times open for the respectful and constructive discussion of the affairs of the association by its members.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions, with request for publication, be sent to the Ohio State Medical Association, and to the American Medical Association.

A. HOWARD SMITH, President. A. G. STURGIS, Secretary.

If these documents serve no other purpose, they will at least be of value to future historians in chronicling the warfare between the medical profession and medical politicians in the United States.

Mid-West Observations
SOMEONE British and lyrical—Shelley, Wordsworth, or perhaps it was Kipling—once soliloquized in meter: "What knows a man of England, who on the 'wind' knows, or words to that effect. What knows an American of the United States, who knows only the Atlantic seaboard, or the stretch of country that lies between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi? Such an American knows precious little of the 'wind' and the glories in the only line of 'The Spangled Banner' that he can sing by heart."

This observer deserted his eastern habitat at the beginning of July, to follow once again, after a considerable interval, Horace Greeley's immortal advice to young men: "It has been a voyage of discovery and inspiration. The mid-west and the mid-continent regions are still virile and vigorous, despite the temporary economic depression. The air is energizing, though heavily laden with smog, and they are still as different in their outlook upon life, judged by eastern standards, as their golden sunsets from the smoke of Pittsburgh."

Many Washington statesmen are becoming acquainted with their home bailiwicks this summer for the first time since the last summer, during primary and election campaigns, in Idaho. Senator Francis E. Warren is at Cheyenne supervising his sheep herds. Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, whom some colorados consider more of a Pittsburgher than a Denverite, is renewing home-ties in the Rocky Mountains. There is a certain degree of discontent with the time-honored practice of taking Kansas governors and senators from newspapers, offices, or other scribe, "Bill" Morgan, for the governorship. It was he whom "Farmer" Davis overcame in 1922.

The National Nonpartisan League's political campaigns are directed by Henry G. Teigen of Minneapolis, who is hereby christened the Will H. Hays of the Farm-Labor movement. The subject is appropriate for several reasons. In the first place, it is Mr. Teigen to a considerable extent who has organized victory for the N. P. L. in the northwest during the last three or four years. Then he, like the grand kleagle of the "movies," hails from Indiana. Mr. Teigen is a graduate of the Valparaiso Normal College, and began work as a country school teacher. He is an American, and full of Hays pep and energy, and, like that prototype, is small of stature. An only brother of Mr. Teigen's backslided on the plutocratic side of the fence, and is general counsel for a Chicago merchandising corporation. F. W. W.

Students who come back to "little gray homes in the west" find that prolonged absenteeism is bad politics. The folk in the constituencies resent it. They feel that the glamour of affairs at Washington too easily blinds the average Senator or Representative who once was content with the minor diversions and less distinguished society of Main-Street.

Owing to war work in Congress, hundreds of members of both houses this summer are making their first protracted visits to local regions since 1917. They are finding in many cases, that their popularity and prestige have waned. In one or two instances, defeats for re-election in 1922 are chargeable to the failure of certain eminent men to keep in closer touch with the home people. Something more than frank copies of long speeches are demanded by these. They crave the handclasp of old friendship. They want to see "Bill" or "Tom," look him in the eye, slap him on the back, and hear the "old stuff." Sad to relate, they're not usually beguiled by the minor events of Washington, and the western statesman who is wise "lays off" them in favor of the parish-pump politics that dominates most thought.

Four Democratic state governors now reign at western capitals—Charles

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UNIVERSITY WOMEN BACK CABINET DRIVE

Federal Department of Education Wins Support at Portland, Ore., Convention

PORTLAND, Ore., July 19 (Special)—The proposal to establish a Federal Department of Education with a Secretary sitting in the President's Cabinet, the support of the American Association of University Women in their national convention here yesterday. The resolution was passed following an address by Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association, in which she alluded to the education bill before Congress.

Adoption of a definite program designed to "help the school to find its place in the community of today," and endorsement of a resolution favoring reciprocal relations for study during the year with foreign organizations whose activities are similar to those of the association of university women, were the other outstanding features of yesterday's accomplishments at the convention.

Overstandardization was declared to be one of the things chiefly wrong with educational methods in America, in the report of Mrs. Frances P. Bernard, educational secretary of the association. "A standardized, uniform curriculum probably is no longer desirable in elementary education where individual differences are recognized," she declared.

Curricula Changes Urged
"I propose that we devote ourselves for 5 to 10 years to come to a program of work in public elementary education, training ourselves by study and observation for leadership in our respective communities, and then exercising that leadership in an intelligent and distinctive way. If we can help the school to find its place in the community, we can help answer the question whether America is able to control its citizenship. We must scrap much of the curricula that was once valuable, but now is useless. In some cases, redistribution of material among grades will be necessary with introduction after careful consideration of useful new material. Old subjects were chosen in another age to educate children for an entirely different life from ours of today."

With its approval of the recommendation, the association adopted a resolution favoring a committee on reciprocal relations for study during the year with foreign organizations whose activities are similar to those of the association of university women, were the other outstanding features of yesterday's accomplishments at the convention.

WHEAT HARVEST MAY "SAVE FRENCH FRANC"
By Special Cable
PARIS, July 19.—Good reports respecting the French harvest are coming in and the effect upon the French franc may be considerable. The Alsatian crops are more than doubled, compared with last year. In south France and in the center of the country wheat is being cut and a week hence it is expected that harvesting will begin. In the northern parts of France the recent heat wave greatly improved the prospects. Calculations, which are being made, indicate that between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 quintals of wheat is being gathered. This will be sufficient, or almost sufficient, for the needs of France.

There will be little need to import wheat from abroad. This is bound to make a considerable difference in the value of the franc. In the wheat year just ending over 13,000,000 quintals was imported. Henry Cheron, Minister of Agriculture, who has devoted special efforts to stimulating farmers, declares joyously: "It is wheat which will save the French franc."

JAPANESE MERCHANTS CONDEMN BOYCOTT
By Special Cable
SHANGHAI, July 19.—The joint conference of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce of China and Japan have passed resolutions defending the Japanese Government and holding the Chinese Government responsible for the present boycott.

Resolutions also ask China to indemnify Japanese merchants for their losses, and further demand the punishment of the principal agitators, and the suppression of the boycott propaganda.

The conference claims the boycott is due to misunderstanding regarding Japan's aims in China, especially regarding the 21 demands, and demands a nation-wide publication of the existing clauses to correct the misinterpretations.

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ORANGEMAN URGES IMPERIAL UNITY

Grand Master of Lodge Deplores Canadian Treaty Policy With United States

WINNIPEG, Man., July 19 (Special)—Attacking the method adopted by Canada in negotiating the recent hall treaty with the United States, independent of the Imperial Government, W. D. McPherson of Toronto, in his Grand Master's address to the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, yesterday declared that this was one result of propaganda spread by a group of doctrinaires, whose aim is to sever the bond uniting this Dominion with the mother country.

Canada pursued its course in connection with this treaty in spite of the strenuous objections of the Imperial government, Mr. McPherson said, and now the Irish Free State authorities set up a claim that they are empowered to make treaties similarly, arguing that their constitution is based upon the rights and privileges conceded to Canada.

Just where the effort of the Irish to follow in Canada's footsteps will lead to is hard to say, but it must be clear to those who have followed political developments of the last two years that there is in it the nucleus of future trouble between Great Britain and Ireland.

Propaganda directed at the severance of ties with Great Britain is not confined to Canada, but has spread to all the British dominions, the grand master asserted. Among other things, it is proposed to discontinue the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Preaching of this description, he said, is dangerous, and makes an appeal to those who are not of British blood. The speaker continued:

"The best guarantee that Canada can have for preservation of her liberty is to make this country more thoroughly British by adopting an immigration policy which would admit people from the motherland in greater numbers."

The Grand Lodge, which is meeting in connection with the Imperial Triennial Council of the Orange Order, commenced its session yesterday, and the grand master's address was the principal feature of the initial meeting. A monster parade through the streets of Winnipeg was held in which nearly 5000 participated, including representatives from every part of the British Empire.

WOMEN TO COMPETE FOR BOK PEACE PRIZE
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 18.—The National League of Women Voters, through its department of international co-operation to prevent war, has notified state and local leagues in 48 states and several hundred towns and cities, that they are invited to take part in the peace prize contest inaugurated by Edward Bok.

Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the department, says: "It is not only the League of Nations itself, but the idea which gave it birth, namely, active co-operation between nations in the cause of justice and peace, which must receive new life and support, and the western world must do her share to bring about the great object—peace."

Miss Morgan and Miss Katharine Ludington of Lyme, Conn., treasurer of the league, have been interviewing government officials here in preparation for the work of the league in support of the World Court. "As I go about the country," said Miss Ludington, "I find that the appeal to which women everywhere respond with the greatest enthusiasm is the League of Women Voters' work in foreign relations. That is the cause for which they think it most worth while to give money."

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FASCISM ON TRIAL IN LAND OF ORIGIN

South of Italy Looks Askance at the System, and No Longer Accepts It Unconditionally

ROME, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Italian press is greatly occupied with "the crisis of Fascism." The most striking analysis of this new phenomenon was the speech made in the Chamber by Signor Misuri, the ex-Fascist deputy for Perugia, who was lately expelled from the party for insubordination. Signor Misuri had the courage to say openly what many persons thought, and he paid for his temerity.

He began by assuming that the exceptional powers granted to Benito Mussolini till Dec. 31 will not be renewed; and proceeded to criticize severely a well-known constitution-monger of Fascism, whom he warned not to touch the prerogative of the Crown.

Nation Reserved Toward Fascism
Signor Misuri continued that a man so clear-sighted as the Premier could not have failed to see that "popular favor, still solid toward him and his work, begins to assume an attitude of reserve toward Fascism." The country, he thought, objected to his "imitators, great and small."

The speaker then touched upon the subject of the national militia, created by the present Government. He said that "the regular army sees with ill-concealed enthusiasm the ranks of black-shirts, but the regular officers, who see their ex-subalterns risen to the highest posts in the militia, make bitter comparisons."

The Messaggero complains that, despite "the march on Rome," the organization of the Administration remains unchanged. Signor Mussolini works like a Trojan, but he is so much occupied with the Foreign Office that he has little leisure to attend to the still more important Ministry of the Interior, always the hub of the Italian system.

Two Courses Open
Even Signor Mussolini's opponents cannot desire his fall, for chaos would probably ensue. All would then depend upon the firmness of the sovereign, who enjoys an immense popularity at present.

The conclusion of the whole matter, as it strikes a foreign observer, is that, while Signor Mussolini's personal position remains unchanged and his prestige has been increased, "Fascism" is on its trial. It is no longer accepted unconditionally.

Financially, despite the optimism of Signor De Stefani, the new era has not produced the miracles anticipated. The exchange is still very unfavorable to Italy.

GIRLS LEARN HOME MAKING
TORONTO, Ont., July 11 (Special Correspondence)—Home making is taught by Australian schools with great success, according to Miss Flora Peil of Melbourne, Australia, sister supervisor of domestic arts for Victoria. Five schools of domestic art have been established, which accommodate 300 girls each, between 12 and 15. The system was introduced in Victoria about 20 years ago by an English expert, who trained native-born teachers for the work. The pupils are taught to sew and cook, make their own hats, keep a home. Pupils also get academic training. Each school has a model home.

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AMERICAN RUBBER EXPERT CHEERFUL OVER THE FUTURE

In London Address Says Larger
Use of Rubber Means Short-
age in Few Years

LONDON, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. W. C. Geer, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company of America, recently spoke at the Institution of Rubber Industry on the state of that industry.

Dr. Geer said he did not believe that 94 per cent of the world did not want motor cars. Yet America had 10,734,000 of the 14,507,000 cars in the world. She had 6 per cent of the world's population, and 84 per cent of its cars. Allowing three tires per year per car, a year's requirements meant 52,500,000 tires, for which 500,000 tons of rubber were necessary.

In Five Years a Shortage
He estimated that in three years from now this amount would probably have risen to about 500,000 tons, and the problem then would be, not "How are we going to get rid of surplus stock," but "Are we going to get all we want?" In coming to this conclusion he had ignored all possible new uses for rubber.

Dr. Geer advocated co-operation between England and America, manufacturers and producers, on things of common interest. America's consumption of raw rubber was about 70 per cent of the world's output of 2,300,000,000, and this consumption was mainly in motor tires. In 1913 a motorist was glad to get 3500 miles from a tire. Now he wanted 10,000 and often got half as much again. Tires are cheaper now than in 1913, so if the motorist is getting three times the mileage he ought not to complain if the producer asked for a little more than he had been getting lately.

Increasing Use of Rubber
Recalling the first rubber shoes that came over to America from Great Britain, Dr. Geer said that industry had grown till there was hardly a person who did not use rubber in his or her footwear in some form.

P. J. Burgess, chairman of the Rubber Growers Association, said that the restricted output had been a necessity from the British producers' point of view, but he looked forward to unrestricted output, and he agreed with Dr. Geer that there was more likely to be a shortage than a glut five years hence.

He looked forward to latex or crude rubber being used in every home and to its being used as frequently as the glue pot is today. He confessed to having sealed up a hole in his golf stocking with a patch of latex. What the result would be in the laundry he did not know.

LABOR FACTOR HAS ITS EFFECT ON LONDON LIST

LONDON, July 19.—Home falls on the stock exchange here today were easier on the unsettledness in labor ranks due to the dock strike.

Glutted securities were in demand. Dollar issues were featureless. French loans were firm on the improvement in the franc. Kafirs were checked, due to the fortnightly adjustments.

Oils were slightly lower. Royal Dutch was 29½, Mexican Eagle 3 13-16, and Shell Transport 3 9-16. Rubber issues were steady, following the staple. The industrial group as a whole was mixed. Rio Tinto was 34½; Hudson's Bay 5½.

The markets in the main were steady, but dealers were cautious.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

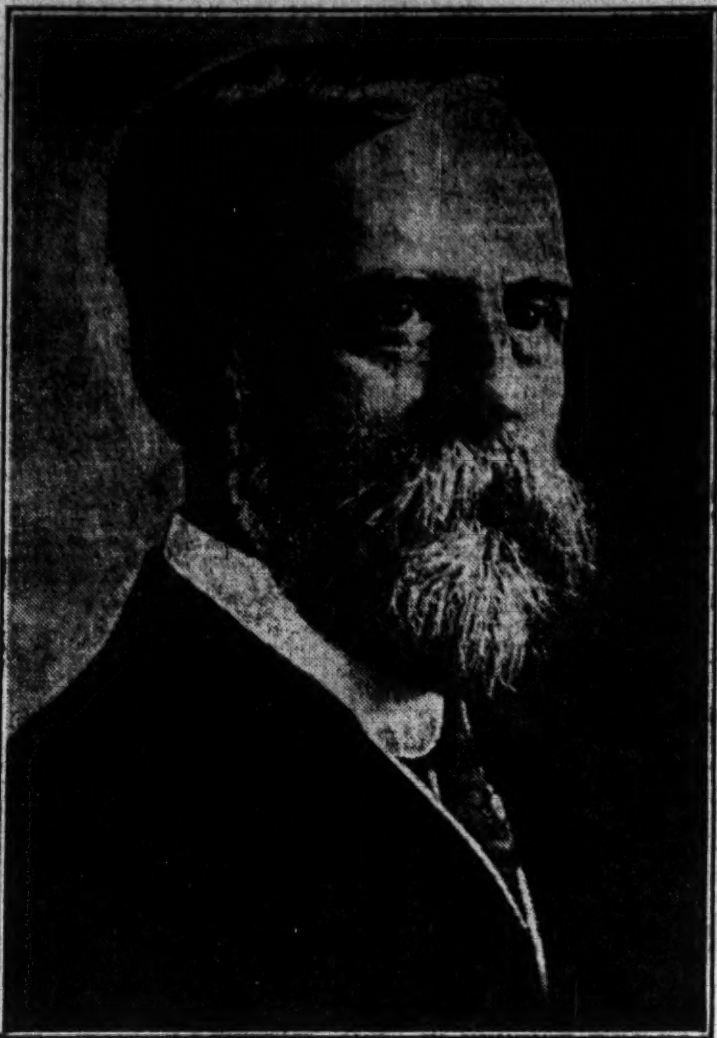
MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Arrington Mills	140	150
Bates Mfg Co	170	180
Brookline Mills	170	180
Columbus Mfg Co	150	160
Dartmouth Mfg Co	150	160
Dwight Mfg Co	101	104
Edwards Mfg Co	101	104
Everett Mills	180	190
Farr Alpaca Co	187½	190
Chock Mills	128	132
Great Falls Mfg Co	80	85
Hamilton Mfg Co	44	48
Hamilton Woollen Co	88	94
Home Bleach & Dye Works	80	85
do pf	108	108
Lanett Cotton Mills	125	130
Lawrence Mfg Co	85	90
Lowell Bleachery	125	130
Ludlow Mfg Associates	142	145
Lynman Mills	172	175
Manomet Mills	75	80
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	151	155
Merrimack Mfg Co	88	102
do pf	80	85
Nashua Mills	127	130
Nashua Mfg Co	88	92
do pf	88	92
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	275	285
Nonwilt Spinning Co	85	90
Pacific Mills	88	90
Pepperell Mfg Co	185	190
Sharp Mfg Co	71	75
do pf	71	75
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	125	130
Walham Bleach & Dye Works	125	130
Wamsutta Mills	100	102
Warwick Mills	100	102
West Point Mfg Co	115	118
York Mfg Co	115	118
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Screw Co	95	100
Walter Baker Co Ltd	125	130
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co	140	145
Draper Corporation	150	155
Heywood-Wakefield Co	115	120
do pf	103	105
Merrimack Cotton Co	94	98
Plymouth Cordage Co	103	107
Q Mkt Cld Store & Warehouse	130	135
do pf	103	107
Saco-Lowell Shops	100	102½
do 1st pf	102	106
do 2d pf	102	106
U S Envelope Co	145	150

Public Utility Earnings

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.				part
Year ended Dec 31				1922
Gross earnings	\$4,255,528	\$2,992,127	\$2,992,127	part
Net earnings	2,851,096	2,426,557	2,426,557	with
Surplus after div	685,641	431,810	431,810	in
Net surplus	794,860	965,893	965,893	Ita
Surplus	1,452,451	1,387,708	1,387,708	to
VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.				the
June:				1922
Gross	\$569,292	\$758,584	\$758,584	ate
Net				con
ltd. after dep. int.				giv
Net	99,162	74,991	74,991	por
mod. 2				wel
Gross	\$1,199,494	\$4,384,350	\$4,384,350	per
Net				for
ltd. after dep. int.				the
etc.	636,017	168,123	168,123	the

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, July 19.—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.



Melville L. Wilkinson

MELVILLE L. WILKINSON has been called "one of the most useful citizens of St. Louis." He is, first of all, a merchant, but he has found time to leave his great business interests long enough to take a leading part in national and civic development.

No list of names of men engaged in high endeavor in St. Louis is complete without the name of M. L. Wilkinson. He has several times headed the Association of St. Louis Merchants and has for years been active in chamber of commerce work. He is a patron of the graphic and musical arts.

Mr. Wilkinson was reared in the small town of Mayville, Ind., the son of the Rev. Charles W. Wilkinson. Very early in his life, Mr. Wilkinson concluded definitely that he would become a merchant. After a schooling at Elkhart, Ind., he made a beginning at Butler, Ind., where he learned about dry goods, carpets and furniture. The small towns of Indiana were not large enough for his business genius. Successively he became connected with the Root-McBride Company at Cleveland, O., was a director of William Taylor Sons' store at Cleveland, then general manager of William Hensinger Company of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Wilkinson went to St. Louis about 12 years ago to take charge of the famous house of Vandervoort's, as president, which position he still holds.

He is also president of the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank, president of the Mermord Jaccard King Jewelry Company, and president of the Z. L. White Company, Columbus, O.

The World's Great Capitals The Week in Rome

Rome, July 19
THE Italian sovereign, King Victor Emmanuel III, who is a learned numismatist, has just published the sixth volume of the "Corpus Nummorum Italianorum," which is a complete study of Italian coins from the remote ages to the present day. The sound education received from his tutors, and especially from his mother, had gained for him, before he ascended the throne, a reputation for great learning. The variety of his knowledge and the curious exactness of his memory had always impressed foreign savants with whom he frequently came in contact. In more than one direction he might have won a name for himself, and in his favorite hobby, numismatics, he justly holds the title of expert. Of his great work, the "Corpus Nummorum Italianorum," Volumes 1-5 and 7 and 8, have already been published. The new volume, the sixth, which completes the series, consists of 583 pages and 35 plates, and deals with the minor mints of the Venetian Republic, such as those of Aquileia, Gorizia, Marano, Trent, Trieste, Verona, Vicenza, Dalmatia and the old Venetian colonies in Albania, besides the series so called "oselli," or tokens of Murano, which were issued occasionally by the Doges of Venice to commemorate certain festive occasions and distributed as a donation among the people at the coronation.

An original and interesting sample fair—the most important to be held this year—is being prepared on board the ship Nuova Italia, a former German boat, which will leave Italy soon to visit the most important American American ports. The initiative for this fair has been taken personally by Signor Mussolini and Signor D'Annunzio, who are both sending special representatives to look after its success. The principal scope of the fair is to intensify Italian culture beyond the Atlantic and to strengthen the bonds uniting Latin-America and Italy. Indeed, the special characteristic of the fair is the absolute predominance of literary, artistic and historic works over all other subjects, only a small section being devoted to industry and commerce. In the literary section, in honor of Dante, a special cabin has been fitted with his portrait. This cabin will be known as "Dante's Room," and will contain different editions of the poet's works. Gabriele D'Annunzio, who is considered the best representative of present-day Italian writers, has also a particular section devoted to his numerous works.

A limited number of works of art will be chosen from the masterpieces in the chief galleries and museums in Italy, while special care will be given to paintings reproducing scenes from the new provinces. The Italian theater will be represented by a dramatic company of chosen artists, which will give special performances in each port. Lyric opera will be included as well under the direction of one of the best living Italian composers. To revive interest in the film industry, which is gradually gaining its former place in the world market, Gabriellino D'Annunzio, the poet's son, has been

FRUIT WASTE USED TO MAKE ALCOHOL

Only One Nation, It Is Said,
Spends More Than Switzerland
Does on Liquor

ZURICH, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—Switzerland enjoys the questionable reputation of being second among the nations with regard to the consumption of alcohol. As previously stated in "The Christian Science Monitor," the annual expenditure of the Swiss on alcoholic beverages is estimated at 700,000,000 francs, whereas the Swiss consumption of bread and milk, for instance, does not even amount to 800,000,000 francs.

As a consequence nothing could be more natural than that the opposition to the use of alcohol, which has grown to be nothing less than a pestilence and is accountable for unspeakable moral, physical and economic misery, has been energetically taken in hand, more especially of recent years.

The present liquor laws date from the years 1885 and 1887. In the last 10 years, however, owing to general economic conditions, the price of wine and beer has risen considerably.

Not only was a number of highly profitable distilleries instituted, but transportable stills were introduced, which were taken from house to house, and transformed the farmers' stock of fruit into spirits. Of the 3612 communes of Switzerland 3000 today have their own distilleries.

The amendment proposed that in future all private distillers should have a license from the Federal Alcohol Administration, and must hand over their entire output to this administration. On the other hand, the federation would undertake to guarantee, at a fair price, the utilization of all materials suitable for distilling which would otherwise not be utilized.

This latter provision was indispensable if the entire agricultural population was not at the very outset to be turned against the bill.

FRIENDS CONTINUE TO HELP RUSSIA

Aim of Committee Is to Aid
Peasants to Help Themselves

MOSCOW, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—"The American and British Friends will continue their relief work in Russia. After the coming harvest our feeding program will be largely dropped and we will turn our energies to reconstruction work, designed to help the people in the famine-stricken area get on their feet again." This statement was made recently by Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, executive secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee. He continued:

Reconstruction Work
Our reconstruction work will proceed along three main lines. First of all, we plan to supply the peasants in our area with tools and seed, but not profit-making basis. We will establish a fund with which to buy horses in Turkistan and Siberia. We will sell these horses to the Samara peasants at cost price and use the money which we receive as a revolving fund, with which to purchase more horses.

The second item in our program is medical work. The Russian Commissariat for Health has laid out some excellent plans for baby clinics and child welfare work which it has not been able to realize on account of lack of funds.

Condition of Region Improves
Dr. Thomas declared that the present condition of the region which he visited represented a great advance over last year. He said:

There is still acute suffering, and many deaths from starvation are reported from regions where we were not able to penetrate with our food. The peasants have also sustained considerable loss as a result of recent heavy floods, which washed out a number of farms and destroyed a large amount of property. But, on the whole, the prospects are brighter, and a more hopeful spirit is evident.

Our wish in this work is to give a concrete example of international good will. We are not concerned with the religion or the politics of the suffering peasants in the Volga Valley. To us they are simply fellow beings in need.

GERMAN MARK'S NEW LOW LEVEL

NEW YORK, July 19.—German marks today dropped to .00034 cents, a new low record. The opened at .00034.

German marks were 1,400,000 to the pound sterling in London today compared with 1,130,000 Wednesday.

SALVADOR BOND PLAN

LONDON, July 19.—Holders of Salvador bonds will meet today to ratify a plan by which the fiscal agent of the United States Government will superintend customs and ascertain that creditors are protected by 70 per cent of customs and tolls.

WEAVING CONCERNS SOUGHT

MANCHESTER, Eng.—It is understood here that a £3,000,000 London syndicate is attempting to purchase, at rock bottom prices, several prominent Lancashire weaving concerns.

WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

of Boston

Estab. 1833

Strong, Progressive

and of

Moderate Size

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199 WASHINGTON STREET

"Opposite Old State House"

ONTARIO TO EXCLUDE AMERICAN PAPERS WITH RACING NEWS

OTTAWA, Ont., July 19 (Special)—

The status of American publications carrying racing information and coming into the Province of Ontario, is being discussed in official circles in connection with the coming into force of the new provincial anti-betting information law.

Instructions will be issued at once to customs officers at the port of entry to detain shipments of "racing sheets," it was said today at the Department of Customs and Excise. The officer at the port will examine the shipments and notify the local police, whose business it will be to prosecute the importers. The better known "sheets" of the United States devoted to information for "book makers" will be included in the blacklist, and prosecutions under the law will from time to time determine the list of such papers to be definitely prohibited.

ALABAMA TO CONTINUE LEASING ITS CONVICTS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 19 (Special)—

A resolution expressing the sense of the Alabama Legislature that there shall be no further legislation on the subject of abolishing the convict lease system has been adopted by the Senate by a vote of 19 to 14. The vote on the resolution came after the Senate had defeated a substitute resolution, which would have submitted convict lease abolition legislation to the vote of the people at the next general election.

Feeling among the supporters of the bill abolishing the system runs high throughout the State. Heretofore it has been only a stand in favor of a constructive piece of legislation. But now it is distinctly a feeling of hostility toward the present Administration for the attitude it has taken on prison labor.

SPANISH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS FROM THE LIBERAL CABINET

Military Code Makes General Berenguer Responsible for
"Omission or Negligence" Leading to Melilla Disaster

MADRID, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Liberal Concentration Government, with the handsome majority in the Chamber that it has obtained through the recent elections, is facing the intense difficulties of the situation with courage.

Obviously inspired by sincerity in many things the Ministry will not face the palpable truth that the policy of curing the rebel Moors by kindness simply will not work. The policy might be repudiated by the Government without any loss of prestige, for it did not invent it. One of the chief inventors was Señor Maura, when he presided over the Coalition Government that was established to set things straight after the Melilla disaster.

During that period of semi-panic, Señor Maura was for withdrawing nearly everything Spanish from Morocco and just establishing a few blockhouses round about the coast. That policy has since been modified and transformed into the civil protectorate idea, which is a mixture of the new and the old, with the virtues of neither. It has been at work for nearly a year, but nothing has been done. The rebel elements are as formidable as ever they were, and the idea of wooing the warlike Beni Urriaguel tribes, over which Abd el Krim holds sway, by kind words and other forms of pacific penetration, is merely absurd.

The rebel Moor is influenced by nothing so much as prestige, and after Melilla, the miserable pact with Raisuli, and now the ransom paid for Abd el Krim's prisoners, Spanish prestige on the Riff was never at a lower ebb.

The plain, tremendous truth is that Spain must restore her prestige by force of arms, or get out altogether, which she dares not and must not do. The Albuquerques Government is trying to shirk this issue.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet are frequent, and that there is much in them is proved by the fact that, as the result of his differences with Señor Alba, the Minister of War (Señor Alcalá Zamora) has resigned, which has necessitated some small shuffling in the Ministry.

At this critical moment the Superior Council of War and Marine has called for the raising of parliamentary immunity in the case of General Berenguer, who is a member of the Senate and who was High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Morocco at the time of the disaster. It is held that he falls under an article of the Military Code by which he is responsible through "omission or negligence" and must be persecuted.

General Berenguer was the only man who had a real military policy in Morocco and was carrying it through on Lyantia lines as far as the means at his disposal permitted. The Melilla disaster was caused by the adventurous and reckless spirit of his second in command at the Melilla end, General Silvestre, who kept his intentions of a mad and impossible attack on the Riff stronghold secret from his chief. The aged generals of the army were and are jealous of the promotion that had been given to General Berenguer over the heads of others and the disregard of the sacred rules of seniority, and of the success that was achieved by him.

To the Public

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has stated its determination to carry out the promise which it has made to its new operators that they shall have permanent positions if they make good and desire to remain with the Company; and that in consequence it cannot take back into its employ all of the striking operators.

Nevertheless, in its statement of July 1 the Company recognized a responsibility to "those young women who, misguided but otherwise well-intentioned, deserted their post of duty by reason of bad advice; and who did not realize the serious nature of their act as employees enlisted in the public service."

Inquiries are being made as to the attitude of the Company in the matter of re-employment of such of these girls as we have places for.

The following conditions are being carried out in the case of girls who are daily being taken back into the service:

Wages

This matter does not involve a relationship between employees. The Company is making no attempt to adjust wages on the basis of new employment. On the contrary, a striking operator who may be taken back into the service will receive the wages to which her full length of service entitles her and will progress in the wage scale as her total service with the Company would normally entitle her to do.

Seniority Practices

These practices constitute not only a relationship between the Company and its operators but a relationship between different operators in the matter of choice of tricks to be worked, time when vacations shall be taken, and similar matters. Here the position of the Company is primarily governed by its obligations to its loyal operators who have continued to give service to the public.

a. As between operators who remained at work, including such operators as returned to the switchboards on or before July 2, 1923, and striking operators accepted for re-employment subsequent to July 2, 1923, the privileges of the latter under these practices will be junior.

b. Other seniority questions will be worked out from time to time as the needs of the service in the several offices affected by the strike may seem to require, and in accordance with the general policies outlined by the Company in its statement of July 1, 1923.

Benefit Plan

The Benefit Plan, maintained by the Company without cost to its employees, provides that the rights of the latter hereunder shall depend upon continuous service, and consequently striking operators have lost all rights hereunder, but the Company has decided to liberalize this situation in the following manner:

Striking employees who returned to work on or before July 2, 1923, will retain all rights under the plan except for the brief period during which they were absent from the service.

A right to benefits accruing to employees in case of accident will be restored to all striking employees who may be accepted for re-employment subsequent to July 2, 1923, immediately upon their re-employment.

In the case of striking operators who may be accepted for re-employment subsequent to July 2, 1923, all other rights under the plan will be restored after a probationary period of one year to the full extent that the total length of service of such operator with the Company would entitle her.

The Situation

The Company desires to carry out any obligations which it may have to the young women mentioned above, but the needs of a public service do not permit us to idly await the return of our striking operators. Daily we are adding permanent employees, and daily the number of places that can be made available for operators now on strike grows smaller.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

GEORGE H. DRESSER, General Manager.

STOCK MARKET PRICE CHANGES RATHER SMALL

Miscellaneous Shares Show More Activity on New York Exchange

Price changes were relatively small at the opening of today's New York Stock Market, but the trend seemed definitely upward. Several of the low-priced stocks were strong, including Atlantic Gulf common and preferred, and Colorado Fuel. Houston Oil moved up nearly two points.

The demand for miscellaneous shares was considerably greater in the early trading today. Many of the ordinarily inactive stocks rose a point or more.

The customary leaders also moved higher but their gains were confined to fractions, except for Pan American B and Gulf States Steel, which improved a point each. Associated Oil advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ points and Associated Dry Goods 3.

German marks duplicated the recent low record of .0003 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents. Other foreign exchange rates were slightly higher.

Some Big Gains Made

A new group of stocks stood out as market leaders during the forenoon session, a broad demand prevailing for the merchandise issues and other shares which do not usually govern the course of prices.

Accumulation of selected stocks was evident. Notably Foundation Company, which advanced 3½ to 77½, a record price. Other large gains included Associated Dry Goods, 4 points, National Lead 3, Hartman Corporation 2½, and American Car & Hay Department Stores, Sears Roebuck & Co., 2½ points each, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit second assessment paid, 202¾ points.

Advances of a point or more were registered by some of the standard issues, including Baldwin, Corn Products, Reading, and Union Pacific.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

The stock market in the afternoon gave a better account of itself than it had in weeks. Buying was large and confident and embraced all of the popular speculative favorites, many of which ruled 2 to 3 points above yesterday's final figures.

Bond Prices Improve

Bond prices continued to show improvement in the early trading today. Haiti 6s moved up a point and the French issues again were slightly stronger. U. S. Government bonds were firm to stronger, the changes, however, being small.

Advances of 1½ by New York Central 4s of 1934 and 1 point by Union Pacific refunding 4s were the only outstanding changes among the railroad mortgages. Tractions were quite active, Detroit United Railways 4½s moving up 2 points, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s certificates stamped, 114.

Industrials were quiet, a gain of 2 by Cerro De Pasco 8s being the only important change.

TIRE INDUSTRY MOVES FORWARD

Retailers Have More Business Than They Had Anticipated

AKRON O., July 19 (Special).—The first half of what is ordinarily the automobile tire retailers' busiest month has ended with a noticeable improvement. Manufacturers' spot deliveries to the trade are still somewhat behind last year's record, but large spring shipments, combined with present orders, will show sales for the larger companies considerably ahead of 1922 if the present level continues.

The further price recessions expected in some quarters have not materialized except that Firestone made an additional 10 per cent cut in its Oldfield line. A letter to the trade from this manufacturer broadly declared that it is necessary in order that dealers may better compete with mail-order houses and those concerns specializing in "seconds."

The Goodyear and Goodrich companies have completed inventories, and it is said that finished stocks will show one of the largest figures on record.

Statements of earnings will not be made for at least 30 days, but Firestone, which closed its first fiscal year in April, is declared to have earned \$5,000,000 for the six-month period. Official figures have not yet been released.

REMINGTON BACK DIVIDENDS PAID

NEW YORK, July 19—Remington Typewriter Company declared a dividend of \$3.50 on the first preferred, payable August 6 to stock of record July 25.

With this payment Remington has cleaned up the last back dividend due on the first preferred stock and resumed payment of current dividends on that stock. Since Nov. 14, 1922, when resumption began on the first preferred, Remington has paid, with the current declaration, \$15.75 a share, or a total of \$280,480 on the 52,994 of first preferred shares outstanding.

The last dividend paid on the second preferred was \$2 in April, 1921. This leaves \$18 a share due on the 49,940 second preferred shares outstanding, for a total of \$898,920. Resumption of the second preferred dividends is expected at the next dividend meeting.

PUBLIC SERVICE PROFITS LARGER

The comparative financial statement of combined results of operations of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiary companies for June and 12 months follows:

	1923	1922	Increase
Income op rev..	\$6,740,834	\$6,269,519	\$471,315
Sur before divs	629,907	456,094	173,813
Net mos op rev	81,957,170	76,208,219	5,758,951
Sur before divs	6,345,457	4,866,854	1,478,603

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NEW YORK CURB | BOSTON STOCKS

		(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)			
		Open	High	Low	Job
NEW YORK, July 19.—The market in					
active, with some issues showing a	Ashmead	20 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4
strong note. Most interest was attached	Allouez	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
to the Reading rights, which were	Am Ag Chem	102	102	102	102
trading at a record price, prices rang-	Am T & T	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
ing from 17 1/2 to 17 3/4, making a new	Am T & T pf	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
high record. Glen Alden coal was	Anaconda	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
active, and there was a continued demand for	Arctician	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Sillette Safety Razor, which showed a	Bal & Ohio	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
substantial gain. Duplicar was quiet	Bon Cos Gen Am	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
at a loss.	Bon Cos pf	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
Petroleum stocks were generally firm.	Bos El 1 pf	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Some Standard Oil issues, including	Bos El 2 pf	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4
Standard Oil of Indiana, showed a	Bos El 3 pf	148	148	148	148
continued demand at higher levels, and there was	Bos & Me	12 1/2	13 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2
good volume of business in Standard	Bos & M pf A	20 1/2	21 1/4	20 1/2	21 1/4
oil of Indiana, at around yesterday's	Bos & M pf B	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4
close.	Bos & M pf C	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	43 1/4
Independent oil issues, dealings being	Cal & Hecla	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	43 1/4
on an increased scale. Offerings of	Century	30 1/2	31 1/4	30 1/2	31 1/4
the dependent oil companies were	Cons S	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
small amounts at around recently	Eastern S	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
established prices, and movements were	Edison	43 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/4	44 1/4
narrow. Maracaibo held steady, ruling	E Mac Ry	27 1/2	28 1/4	27 1/2	28 1/4
at a loss. There was a good volume	Edison pf	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
of business in the mining group. Hecla	Gen Elec	175 1/2	178 1/4	175 1/2	178 1/4
and Hollinger both showed a firm	Good Rubber	57 1/2	58 1/4	57 1/2	58 1/4
note. Butte and Western continued	Int Cot pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
at increased output, and the result of	Island Corp	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
the result of the result of the result	Isle Royale	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

INDUSTRIALS		High	Low	2 p. m.
10 Appalachian Powe	29	29	29	
200 Armour Co pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	
100 Bldg. Ctr. P. E.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Reweenan	95	95	95	95
Lake Copper	2	2 1/4	2	2 1/4
Green'd T. D.	17	17	17	17
Loew's Theat.	10	10	10	10
Mason Val	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

100 Cleveland A & R	27	27	27	27	Mass Consol	1	1	1	1
100 Dублич C Auto	48	48	48	48	May Old Col	66	66	66	66
100 Duran	49	49	49	49	Mergenthaler	161	161	161	161
111 Galt	11	11	11	11	Max Hvest	2	2	2	2
115 Guellet Sas Ras	249	249	249	249	Max Leath	2	2	2	2
116 Glen Alder	24	24	24	24	Miss Riv Pw	19	19	19	19
120 Tanne M A P	94	94	94	94	Mohawk	45	45	45	45
200 Hydro Corp	20	20	20	20	New Cornelia	18	18	18	18
206 Lupton Pw	16	16	16	16	N E Tel	114	114	114	114
208 Lupton Pw of Del	16	16	16	16	N E Tel	24	24	24	24
600 Nat Supply Co	53	53	53	53	NV NYN & H	12	12	12	12
15 N J Zinc	110	110	110	110	Odjway	99	99	99	99
100 Peerless Mot	33	33	33	33	Old Dominion	21	21	21	21
500 Radio Corp	14	14	14	14	Old Mills	20	20	20	20
200 Roden	16	16	16	16	Pacific Mills	91	91	91	91
200 Roden	16	16	16	16	Pat Mag	88	88	88	88
200 Roden Grain	17	17	17	17	Senecca	8	8	8	8
100 Am Multigraph	28	28	28	28	Sims Mag	99	99	99	99
200 Reading Coal w	28	28	28	28					

STANDARD OILS			
10 Buckeye P L.....	86	86	86
40 Imp Oil Kansas.....	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
100 Standard P L.....	86	86	86
700 Int Pat.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
60 N. Transil. Pat.....	101	100	100
100 Northern P L.....	105	105	105
60 N. Transil. Pat.....	101	100	100
50 Prairie P L.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
500 S. O. of Ind.....	154	154	154
100 S. O. of Kansas.....	41	41	41
100 S. O. of Ind.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
40 S. O. of Nebraska.....	226	226	226
600 Vacuum Oil.....	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
INDEPENDENT OILS			
St Mary Land.....	36	37	36
Swift & Boston.....	102	107	101 1/2
Swift Int.....	19	19	19
Union Oil.....	163	163	163
United Fruit.....	167	163	167
Un Shos.....	264	364	264
US Smeit.....	25	25	25
Utah Apex.....	3	3	3
US Treas.....	30	30	30
Valley.....	79	79	79
Vt Mass Ry.....	79	79	79
Warren B.....	293	293	293
Warren B 1pf.....	314	314	314
Warren B.....	50	50	50
Winona.....	50	50	50

WINNIPEG		BONDS	
100 Arctic Nat Gas	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Barrington	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
100 Citic Sav	135	135	135
100 do "B" cifs	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
100 do "C" cifs	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
200 Creole Synt	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
100 Derby Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
100 do "B" cifs	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
100 Gulf Oil	51	51	51
100 Humphrey's Oil	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
100 Imperial Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
700 Maracabo Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
1000 Marland Oil of Tex	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
200 Mountain Prod	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
600 Mutual Oil cifs	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
200 New Bradford	4	4	4
1000 Oil Creek	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
600 Santa Fe	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
100 Sapulpa ref	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
1000 States Union	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1000 T&E	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 3 1/2s	100.2	100.2	100.2
2d 4 1/2s	98.1	98.1	98.1
3d 4 1/2s	98.1	98.1	98.1
Att Gulf cifs	50 1/2	51	50 1/2
E Mass 4 1/2s A	70	70	70
Miss Riv 4 1/2s	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N E Tel 3 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
West T&E 3 1/2s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

EXPORT DEMAND FOR FLOUR QU

WINNIPEG, July 18—One milling company here has been

MINING			
100 Cops Cop Gold M.....	214	214	214
100 Creason Gold	214	214	214
100 Hells Mtn.....	214	214	214
100 Hollinger Gold M.....	113	113	113
100 Imperial Gold.....	184	184	184
200 New Cornelia.....	184	184	184
200 Nipissaw.....	184	184	184
100 Nipissaw.....	184	184	184
100 South Am P. & G.....	31	31	31
200 United Verde Ext.....	31	31	31
200 Yukon Alaska.....	274	274	274

(Sales in \$1000)

1	Am L & T	75	104	102%	103%
2	Am do	72	104	102%	103%
3	Alum L & T	76	w	100%	100%
4	Am Rolling M	68	98	98%	98%
5	Amacror Corp	66	101	101%	101%
6	Anglo-Am Oil	74	102	102%	102%
7	2nd Armco	67	98	98%	98%
8	Amco Sim	74	95	95%	95%
9	At Gulf & W I	58	90	90%	90%
10	Am Steel	74	102	102%	102%
11	Can Nat Ry	eq 74	107	107%	107%
12	Cent Steel	88	107	107%	107%
13	Can B	74	107	107%	107%
14	Deere & Co	74	99	99%	99%
15	Deere & Co	74	99	99%	99%
16	Fed Sug	66	1933	97	97

1	Gair, Robert 7s	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
	Grand Trunk 6 1/2s	105	105	105	105
	Gulf Oil 6 1/2s	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
	Inter R T 8s 1922	105	105	105	105
	Kennecott Cop 7s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
	Maracato 7s new	220	220	220	220
	New Orleans Pub Sv 8s	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
	Pub Svc Corp NJ 7s	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
	So Cal Edison Co 8s	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
	So Cal Ed Svc Co 8s	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
10	S O N Y 7s 1925	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
	do 7s 1928	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
	do 7s 1928	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
	do 7s 1931	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
	do 6 1/2s	91	91	91	91
	Swift & Co 5s	91	91	91	91
	Un Oil Cal 8s 1925	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
	Un Oil Cal 8s 1928	106	106	106	106

FOREIGN BONDS			
5 Argentine 7s 1923	100	100	100
2 King Nether 6s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1 Swiss 5 1/2s	100	100	100
4 U S Mex 4s	37	36 3/4	37
8 Reading Coal 5s	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
6 do 4 1/2s	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD				
Heat:	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.01	1.04	.98	1.01 1/4
Oct.	1.01	1.04	.98	1.01 1/4
Nov. ....	.97	1.03 1/4	.94	1.03 1/4
Dec. ....	.84	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.84	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
May ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
June ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
July ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Aug. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Sept. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Oct. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Nov. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
May ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
June ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
July ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Aug. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Sept. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Oct. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Nov. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
May ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
June ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
July ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Aug. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Sept. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Oct. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Nov. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
May ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
June ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
July ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Aug. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Sept. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Oct. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Nov. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
May ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
June ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
July ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Aug. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Sept. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Oct. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Nov. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Jan. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Feb. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Mar. ....	.83 1/2	.84	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Apr. ....	.83 1/2			

July	.....10.82	10.87	10.82	10.85
Sept.	.....11.00	11.02	10.97	11.00

CITIZENS GAS & ELECTRIC

The Citizens Gas & Electric Company Council Bluffs, Ia., reports for 1922 balance after interest charges, etc.,

PORTLAND GAS & COKE CO.

The Portland Gas & Coke Company reports for 1922 a balance, after interest, preferred dividends, etc., of \$195, equal to 17.87 per cent on the 1,000,000 common stock outstanding compared with \$215,387, or 7.17 per cent in 1921.

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO.
The Electric Bond & Share concern is called a special meeting of stock-

holders for Aug. 3 to ratify a proposal to increase the company's stock to \$50,000 from \$40,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 preferred and an equal amount of common stock.

BRITISH TREASURY NOTES
LONDON, July 19—British Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £265,687,000, compared with £266,439,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £27,140,000, compared with £27,111,000 last week.

DONNER STEEL REPORT
The Donner Steel Company reports for the second quarter of 1923 a net come of \$474,407 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with \$329,108 the first quarter.

For the second time no foreign quotations could be obtained from the Berlin stock exchange Wednesday. Motor shares were advanced as much as 2000 points while some electricals mounted 700 points.

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BOND CO., LTD.**
HOWARD C. WADE, President
312 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
BOND CO., LTD.**
HOWARD C. WADE, President
312 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

WILLIAMS MEETS
W. J. BATES TODAYSnodgrass and Rice Face Each
Other in Another Feature
Singles Match at Longwood

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 19 (Special).—Today's feature singles matches between the two champions of the Longwood Bowl singles championship on the Longwood Cricket Club courts brings together R. N. Williams and W. J. Bates and Harvey Snodgrass and L. B. Rice. Both matches are scheduled for the grandstand courts. Through misadventure of the match, although he may find Bates' change of pace disconcerting, Rice will probably be hard pressed to defeat Snodgrass, who hails from the Pacific coast. The westerner is already credited with a victory over W. M. Johnston, but is not expected to win his match. Niles and Selchiro Kashio, the Japanese Davis Cup prospect, and C. H. Fisher and A. W. Jones. The latter match should be interesting, as both are hard hitters, although Fisher, the intercollegiate champion, has a slight advantage over the Yale captain.

The most attractive match of the day, however, is expected to be in the doubles competition between Niles and Williams against Zeno Shimizu and Masanobu Fukuda of Japan. Japan, as usual, owing to the uncertain volatility of its players, is again having difficulty picking a doubles team. Shimizu, the man with the smiles, captain of the team, will find this match a good test.

The hard-hitting Leland Stanford Junior University team of P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies will oppose Curley and C. K. Shaw of Providence, R. I. Other matches will be between Bates and Snodgrass and the Fischer brothers and Johnson and Gardner against Rice and Kashio.

Today also will offer a chance for tennis followers to see Boston's best in the United States boys' and juniors' tournaments, Aug. 12. In the finals of the tournament for the boys, M. T. Hill and Henry Johnson, both of Newton, Mass., and together United States boy doubles champions, face each other for the second time this year. Hill, obtaining the decision before, in the junior final, Alfred Turner plays Abbot Gotschall. These two Newton boys have met twice this season, Turner being the victor. Turner and Martin play Hill and Johnson in the junior doubles.

The first upset in the Longwood Bowl tournament occurred in yesterday's matches. Fukuda of Japan, playing very erratically, lost to a college star, W. J. Bates, of California. Fukuda tried everything, but could not seem to get going. The third set alone was close, then only after Fukuda overcame a 3-1 lead, went to 5 to 4, played soft short shots, and was again unsuccessful. The score of the match was 6-3, 6-2, 7-5. Bates' best shot was his short, cross-court chop.

In the other grandstand court matches, L. B. Rice, playing some of his best forcing shots, beat Davies, 6-1, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2. At no time in the match did Rice give Davies a chance to get started, as he lost the third set on his own errors. Niles had some trouble with Neer. The match went only three sets, 10-8, 7-5, 6-3. Niles, as usual, made his opponent run all over the court, some of his shots being marvels for accuracy.

There was not a keenly contested doubles match yesterday, needed teams coming through easily. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL SINGLES
Fourth Round
R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated R. N. Bradley, Longwood, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

W. J. Bates, San Francisco, Cal., defeated Masanobu Fukuda, Japan, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
C. H. Fisher, Cynwyd, Pa., defeated J. S. Nichol, Longwood, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.
A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated R. C. Seaver, Longwood, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.
Harvey Snodgrass, Los Angeles, Cal., defeated C. G. Plimpton, Longwood, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1.

L. B. Rice, Longwood, defeated J. M. Davies, Los Angeles, Cal., 6-1, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2.
N. W. Niles, Longwood, defeated P. F. Neer, San Francisco, 10-8, 7-5, 6-3.
Selchiro Kashio, Japan, defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Longwood, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

DOUBLES—Second Round
Zeno Shimizu and M. Fukuda, Japan, defeated A. De Cassova and R. Kettl, Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Third Round
C. K. Shaw and Clyde Curley, Providence, defeated R. Marble and W. J. McQuinn, Worcester, 6-1, 6-2.
W. Bates and Snodgrass, California, defeated D. S. Niles and W. I. Badger Jr., Longwood, 6-2, 6-1.

C. H. Fisher and H. Fischer, Cynwyd, Pa., defeated F. J. Sullivan and J. Nelson, Manchester, 6-1, 6-3.
H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Longwood, defeated R. C. Bray and J. S. Nichol, Longwood, 6-1, 6-3.
L. B. Rice, Longwood, and S. Kashio, Japan, defeated A. N. Reggio and H. B. Shaw, Longwood, 6-1, 6-2.

SCHUSTER WINS JERSEY TITLE
NEW YORK, July 19.—Carl Schuster won the East Orange tennis center singles title yesterday afternoon, by defeating Louis Watson in a closely contested match, 6-8, 6-4, 5-7, 8-6, 6-3. In the final, on the clay courts of the East Orange Tennis Club, Harry Wolf and Watson defeated Everett Schmehl and Charles Hodges, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-8, in the final round of the junior doubles.

ANOTHER CHANNEL ASPIRANT
NEW YORK, July 19.—Clement Carson, known as a swimmer, was sent for England on the steamship President Van Buren yesterday to accompany his wife, Amelia Gade, who in 1921 swam around Manhattan Island and also from Albany to New York, and who will attempt to swim across the English Channel early next month. Carson plans to use a rowboat.

NEW STADIUM STARTED
BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 19.—Construction of the Indiana University Memorial Stadium was started here Tuesday. The contract was approved by university officials. The stadium is to be completed in time for the homecoming football game to be played with the University of Wisconsin Oct. 20.

Canadian Davis Cup
Tennis Team Chosen

TORONTO, Ont., July 19 (Special).—The Canadian team, which will meet Japan in the first round of the Davis Cup competition on the courts of Mount Royal Club in Montreal on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week, will be composed of W. L. Kneale of Toronto, W. F. Crocker and Jack Wright of Montreal, and A. S. Milne of Vancouver. Kneale, the Canadian singles champion, was selected last week as the only one of his showing in the recent Canadian championships, while the other three were chosen last night by the Canadian Davis Cup Committee, after a series of elimination matches Tuesday and yesterday. These three players, with W. H. Richards of Vancouver and H. H. Laframboise of Montreal, each played four matches, one with each of the other candidates, and the three selected won three and lost one, while Richards won one and lost three and Laframboise lost four. Milne is the only one of the quartet with previous Davis Cup experience, having been a member of the 1921 team that was defeated by the Australians. Laframboise was also a member of that team.

ENGLISH WOMEN FORM
SPORTS ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Women's American Athletic Association has been formed in England with the following objects: To co-ordinate and control women's athletic activities; to insure that women compete only in suitable surroundings and under desirable conditions; to register authenticated records; to give assistance and advice as to proper training and choice of events suitable to women; to check the exploiting of women's athletics for advertising or money making and to foster the true amateur spirit; to insure representation by the best team in any future international event, and to improve the physique and physical efficiency of the Nation.

Officers of the new association have been elected as follows: President, Lady Crossfield; vice-presidents, Sir James Heath, H. J. Barclay, Baroness Orzy, Maj. W. B. Marchant, Julius Salmson and H. E. Willis; treasurer, R. Churchill; secretary, Mrs. Elliot Lynn.

The first championship meeting of the new association will be held on Aug. 18 at Bromley, Kent, on the sports ground of Messrs. Otto, Ltd., who have lent it for the occasion. In the following events will be held: 100, 220, 440 and 880-yard runs, 880-yard walk, 120-yard hurdle, relay races of 320 and 110 yards, javelin throw and eight-pound shotput.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	57	27	.679
Cleveland	47	35	.571
St. Louis	46	36	.561
Detroit	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	40	42	.488
Chicago	39	43	.475
Washington	34	48	.415
Boston	29	49	.366

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Chicago 11, Boston 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

RIVAL SOX DIVIDE GAMES
FIRST GAME
Innings—123456789 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 1
Chicago 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 1

Batteries—Ehmke and Plimlich; Robertson, Leverette, Lyons and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Robertson. Umpires—Rowland, Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h. 19m.

SECOND GAME
Innings—123456789 R H E
Chicago 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 7 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 9

Batteries—Thurston and Graham; Ferguson, O'Doul and DeVormer, Walters. Losing pitcher—Ferguson. Umpires—Ormsby, Rowland and Dinneen. Time—1h. 54m.

YANKES PLAY BRILLIANTLY
Innings—123456789 R H E
New York 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 11 7 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 11 7 1

Batteries—Hofmann and Hollaway, Cole and Woodall. Losing pitcher—Hollaway. Umpires—Connolly, Holmes and Owens. Time—1h. 47m.

ONLY TWO HITS OFF MORTON
Innings—123456789 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 11 0
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Johnson and Ruel. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

BROWNS, OUTHIT, WIN OUT
Innings—123456789 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 5 2 5
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Shocker and Severeid; Hach and Perkins. Umpires—Nailin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 41m.

BRUNO VINS DECIDING GAME
NEW YORK, July 19.—Jean Bruno, champion of Czechoslovakia, defeated Ary Bos, champion of Holland, in the third and deciding 18.2 balking billiard game by the score of 300 to 185, at the National Recreation Academy, Brooklyn, last night. Bruno averaged 25 and made a high run of 126. Bos made a high run of 43. Bos won the first game, 300 to 176 and Bruno won the second, 300 to 165.

PITCHER LEAVES TOLEDO
TOLEDO, O., July 19.—R. C. Wright, veteran right-handed pitcher with the Toledo American Association Club, has quit the team to go to Canton, O., to join the Cash Club of the Midwest League. Wright, the local's most effective pitcher, visited club headquarters here to day to notify President Roger Brenahan of his decision.

TRADE IN EASTERN
NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19.—The New Haven Eastern League Club tonight announced the trading of Gagnon, third baseman, to Pittsfield, Mass., for infielder Barrett. Gagnon joined the Washington Americans at the close of his college career. Barrett was sent to Pittsfield a month ago by the Chicago Cubs.

UMPIRES TO MEET O'NEIL
NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19.—Eastern League umpires, with the exception of Summers and McDonald, will meet with President Daniel O'Neil here tonight. Summers and McDonald, who are officiating in Pittsfield, have been exempted from attending the meeting because of the long trip.

FOUR SINGLES
MATCHES TODAYVictors to Qualify for Missouri
Valley Tennis Semifinals

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19 (Special).—Four singles matches in the fifth round of the Missouri Valley tennis tournament will be played on the Rock Hill Club courts here this afternoon. Two of the four contests should produce some of the best tennis seen in Kansas City this week.

J. A. Barr, the Dallas star, is scheduled to meet T. D. Drewes, St. Louis, in one of the feature singles matches, while P. H. Bagby and C. J. Meyer, both Kansas City players, will participate in the other singles contests. Drewes eliminated Barr in the recent central states championship at St. Louis, and is favored to win today, although a very close match is expected.

Local enthusiasts will be much interested in the outcome of the match between Bagby and Meyer. Bagby won from V. M. Rogers yesterday after a hard battle, while Meyer eliminated K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, one of the favorites in a second-round encounter on Monday. Kammann gained a victory over Bagby in the central states event so today's meeting between Meyer and Bagby should be closely fought.

In the other two singles matches, W. D. Brown, St. Louis, the Missouri Valley title holder will oppose J. S. Jackson, Kansas City, and F. O. Jostles will play George Williams, another local star and Rock Hill Club player. The winners of the singles matches to be played this afternoon will enter the semifinal round.

The feature of the sectional doubles event on the program this afternoon is the contest between W. J. Newell and Dix Teachnor, former Kansas champion, and the team of C. J. Meyer and P. H. Bagby, also of Kansas City. A close match is expected in the women's singles event, when Miss L. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., plays Miss R. M. Hager, who ranks second in Kansas City. The summary:

MISSOURI VALLEY MEN'S TENNIS
First Round
Walter Uken, Kansas City, defeated Vernon Nash, Kansas City, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.
J. H. Hubbell, Kansas City, defeated H. A. Bennett, Kansas City, 3-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round
C. J. Meyer, Kansas City, defeated T. M. Miller, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, defeated V. M. Rogers, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-4.

H. J. Barr, Dallas, Tex., defeated P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.
T. D. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated J. W. Ivy, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

J. S. Jackson, Kansas City, defeated J. W. Hubbell, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated C. L. Crosswhite, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-0.

F. O. Jostles, St. Louis, defeated Walter Uken, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
George Williams, Kansas City, defeated W. J. Newell, Kansas City, by default.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
C. B. L. Austin and M. P. Hatcher, Kansas City, defeated H. M. Rudolph and J. H. Hubbell, Kansas City, 4-6, 8-6, 6-3.

S. W. Moorman and P. T. Homan, Kansas City, defeated G. McCormick, Sioux City, Ia., and partner, by default.

Second Round
F. O. Jostles and T. D. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated George Stocking and William Adams, Omaha, Neb., by default.
Karl Hodge, St. Louis, and M. H. Walters, Kansas City, defeated Felt and J. E. Challinor, Kansas City, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

E. J. Austin and M. P. Hatcher, Kansas City, defeated G. M. Thompson and H. A. Clayton, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

W. J. Newell and Dix Teachnor, Kansas City, defeated S. W. Moorman and P. T. Homan, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

P. H. Bagby, Kansas City, and J. A. Barr, Dallas, Tex., defeated H. A. Bennett, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

Third Round
R. A. Corver and E. L. Johnson, Kansas City, defeated A. E. Hawkins and W. Ivy, Kansas City, 2-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-5, 1-6, 6-2.

W. D. Brown and K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, defeated J. H. Hubbell and M. K. Dubach, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-2.
C. J. Meyer and F. H. Grossa, Kansas City, defeated J. S. Jackson and E. J. Walters, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss M. R. Redmond, Kansas City, defeated Miss J. E. Redmond, Kansas City, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss M. V. McLendon, Kansas City, defeated Miss M. R. Redmond, Kansas City, 4-6, 6-0.
Miss E. R. Seavey, Kansas City, defeated Miss Helen Heckert, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss R. M. Hager, Kansas City, defeated Miss A. E. Coleman, Kansas City, 6-1, 7-5.
Miss L. M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., defeated Vera Henderson, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-0.

CREWS OF NORTHWEST TO RACE JULY 20-21
FORT WILLIAM, Ont., July 19.—Arrangements for the annual Northwest International regatta on McKeen River, Fort William, July 20 and 21, under the joint patronage of the Fort William and Port Arthur Boat clubs, indicate the meet will be one of the most successful in the history of the Northwest International Rowing Association, local rowers say.

Crews from every branch forming the association, Duluth, St. Paul, Regina, Winnipeg, Port William and Port Arthur, will be represented in one or more of the nine competitions for the Lipton trophy, emblematic of the grand aggregate championship. Winnipeg, Duluth and Kenora clubs will have particularly large entries.

Regatta and St. Paul will not be as largely represented as other clubs, but it is expected that they will enter crews for the workboat and junior four events. Fort William will be four out of the nine contests, junior four, junior eight, bantam four and workboat, while Port Arthur will enter three, junior four, workboat and bantam four.

Besides these entries the Winnipeg Canoe Club has accepted an invitation to compete in the novelty event and will send at least 15 of their best paddlers. Log rolling, between two lumberjacks of Fort William and two of Port Arthur will be another of the novelty attractions.

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CLEVELAND

League Begins a
New InvestigationSyndicate Charges Are Taken
Up by the International

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—President J. C. Toole was given full power to investigate any syndicate charges at a meeting of the International League Club owners here today. The action taken by the league directors in the outgrowth of two years of bickering in which charges are flung back and forth about the alleged syndicate agreement between the Baltimore and New York clubs.

John Dunn and William Ashton, presidents of the Baltimore and New York clubs, did not attend the meeting nor did any representatives from the two clubs, about whom the charges center, put in appearance.

A resolution was passed to amend the Constitution of the League in giving the President full power to investigate, but in order to put this into effect all the club owners in the League must agree. It is not believed that an attempt will be had in putting this amendment into effect.

President Toole also was commended by the club owners on his stand in the umpires' controversy which started on Monday with the discharge of Umpire William Phylla.

There is a shortage of umpires. Toole declared, for he has as many as 25 applicants on hand now for positions.

WEST POINT CADETS
STAND HIGH IN TESTS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—With about 1100 men out of the total of 1200 enrolled in the United States Military Academy cadet corps competing, a grand average of 81.7 per cent for all four events in the standardized athletic rating under the new National Amateur Athletic Federation standards was established. It was shown in statistics made public yesterday at the War Department. The rating qualifies the cadets for the "college standard excellent" designation.

"The grand average for the entire student body for the four events was 82.6, or seven points higher than the grand average of the fourth class," said a statement accompanying the statistics. "The cadets from Idaho all achieved the standard under the tests of the 'varsity athlete,' and with a percentage of over 90 stand at the head of all the states. Connecticut with a percentage of 70 is at the other end of the line."

"In general the states along the northern border of the country reached a higher percentage than was reached by representatives of southern localities."

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	55	30	.647
Cincinnati	51	35	.593
Brooklyn	48	38	.558
Chicago	45	41	.523
St. Louis	42	44	.489
Philadelphia	42	44	.489
Boston	38	48	.441

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
St. Louis 6, New York 4.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH TAKES OPENER
Innings—123456789 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 8 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1 6

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Margulies, Philpott and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Margulies. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick. Time—1h. 25m.

CARDINALS TURN GIANTS BACK
Innings—123456789 R H E
St. Louis 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 12 2
New York 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 4 9 1

Batteries—Sherdel and Alsmith; McQuillan, Barnes and Snyder. Losing pitcher—McQuillan. Umpires—Parnham and Finnan. Time—1h. 46m.

REDS SUCCEED AT BROOKLYN
Innings—123456789 R H E
Cincinnati 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 14 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 12 3

Batteries—Donohue and Hargrave; Dickerman, Decatur and Taylor. Losing pitcher—Dickerman. Umpires—Hart, Moran and Westwell. Time—1h. 54m.

PHILLIES EMERGE
Innings—123456789 R H E
Philadelphia 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 7 15 0
Chicago 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 12 1

Batteries—Weinert and Henline; Cheever, Dumovich, Keen and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Keen. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—2h. 28m.

PITTSBURGH BUYS SHORTSTOP
ATLANTA, July 18.—Shortstop Edward Moore of the Atlanta Southern Association team has been purchased outright by the Pittsburgh Nationals. Moore will remain with the Crackers until the close of the season.

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SCOTLAND PICKS
FENCING TEAMMeets U. S. Representatives at
Edinburgh, July 27

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 19 (Special Correspondence).—On July 27 at Edinburgh, there is to be a fencing contest between the United States and Scotland, when the following will represent Scotland: Col. Ronald Campbell, army, captain; foil, Messrs. J. Gordon Jameson, W. G. Burns-Murdoch, A. H. C. Hope, and W. E. Gray-Muir, Scottish Fencing Club; Epee, Capt. R. A. Hay, London Fencing Club; Messrs. T. B. Rowan, R. L. Scott, and R. H. Rowan, Greenock Fencing Club; sabre, Capt. C. M. Usher, the Masks Club, Capt. N. M. Ritchie, army, and Messrs. Ivor Salvaen and C. Corsar, Scottish Fencing Club.

There are one or two notable absentees from the side. P. J. Ford, Member of Parliament for North Edinburgh, would have been on the epee team but for the fact that his parliamentary duties prevented him getting practice. The Scottish Amateur Fencing Union have decided the qualification to represent Scotland and the father of the man chosen must have been a bona fide Scotsman.

HARTFORD CLUB TO HOLD RACE
HARTFORD, Conn., July 19 (Special).—Sixteen entries have thus far been made for a boat race to be held on the Connecticut River from Hartford to the Hartford Yacht Club. The race is to be for the Connecticut River championship and the winner will hold for a year the Charles A. Goodwin Cup, given to the Hartford Yacht Club for racing purposes some years ago. The race is to be an annual affair. A special trophy will be offered for speed boats.

JAMIESON'S HITTING STREAK
CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Charles D. Jamieson, star left fielder of the Cleveland Indians, obtained seven hits in as many times at bat before Walter Johnson, veteran Washington pitcher, stopped him yesterday. Jamieson connected safely his last time at bat Monday, hit five in a row of C. W. May's Tuesday, and led off the first inning yesterday with a single. His next time up he grounded out, but on his next appearance he drove out a double and finished the day with a base on balls.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Hartford	30	22	.574
New Haven	47	31	.603
Springfield	42	36	.538
Albany	40	41	.494
Worcester	37	41	.474
Hartford	36	42	.462
Waterbury	36	42	.462
Pittsfield	30	46	.395

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Hartford 15, New Haven 1.
Bridgeport 5, Albany 1.
Worcester 6, Hartford 2.
Pittsfield 8, Springfield 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
San Francisco	55	42	.567
Sacramento	51	46	.523
Portland	52		

CONIBEAR SYSTEM IS SECRET OF ROWING SUCCESS IN WEST

Edward Leader and Russell Callow Learned Art Under Dean of Pacific Coast Crew Coaches

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9 (Special Correspondence).—Having recovered from the first realization of the two most outstanding crew victories in the country scored this year by coaches from the University of Washington, eastern crew followers perhaps are wondering a little what is the reason for it all—what is behind the crew situation at Washington that enables the northwestern university to turn out coaches of such a caliber.

Coach Edward Leader's victory for Yale University on the Thames over Harvard University and Coach Russell Callow's Washington victory at Poughkeepsie are unquestionably the two most outstanding rowing triumphs of the year. And these men are both former Washington oarsmen. It was Leader's Washington crew that last year gave the United States Naval Academy eight such a hard battle for first place on the Hudson, and it was Callow's crew that scored the first victory over the historic river course for a western crew, June 23.

The questions arise: Are Leader and Callow exceptionally good coaches? Are they wizards or do they possess exceptional ability in picking men for their shells? Perhaps they do possess some of the qualities above named, but these are not the primary reason for the success of their crews. The success of Washington oarsmen is due to a system, a system which they have been a growing part of, a system they have learned in their undergraduate days and are now able to pass on to the younger generation of oarsmen and that system is the Conibear system.

Hiram Conibear, the dean of collegiate rowing on the Pacific coast, has the unique distinction of being a coach who never pulled an oar in competition in his life. One of his hardest critics in the days of his coaching for Washington said, "Conibear never rowed a race in his life. He learned rowing at a correspondence school and he missed three letters. The three letters he missed were R-O-W."

But despite the storm of criticism that followed Conibear's being named rowing coach at Washington in 1912, the man went ahead and turned out crews for Washington for the next five years that defeated University of California and Leland Stanford Junior University in a majority of the races of that period.

Conibear was dissatisfied with the style of rowing that was being used by eastern oarsmen, which was largely copied from the English, long lay-back stroke. This style was being used at Washington when he took over the reins and he set about to change things.

He came to Washington with theories of rowing he had worked out in the privacy of his own study. He came with a stroke he had conceived by rigging up a tension-recording machine that he had tested.

And the best part of it all was, he was given a free rein at Washington. The school was then in its early stages and its athletes in the crudest of form, and Conibear, despite criticisms that came in to him from all sides, was not molested by university authorities in working out his theories.

The stroke, which now bears his name and which has been changed little since he inaugurated it at Washington, works in almost opposite manner from the English stroke. The old stroke called for a long lay-back and a long sweeping slide action. The Conibear stroke calls for a long reach for the catch, with most of the power of the oar being applied between the slide space from the catch until the oar is at right angles with the boat. The rest of the slide action from the time the oar is at right angles with the boat is merely used as "follow through."

It is because of this that Washington crews and Coach Leader's Ell eight develop such a marvelous swing, that they are able to work together as one man. They don't have to depend on the last part of their stroke to get their power and this makes for smoothness in the boat and decreases the energy his men would have to expend to get the same results.

Some have said prior to Leader's going to Yale that the northwest produces a more hearty and stalwart type of man and that it is because of this that western crews are able to make such good showings in the east, and not because of their brand of oarsmanship. It was even said at one time that the Conibear stroke was difficult stroke and that no one but super-men could use it.

But Leader's work at Yale has upset all such notions as this to the thinking sport fan. In one year he completely overturned the previous rowing system for Old Eli and produced a brand new winning eight. So it is evident from this that it is the stroke and not the type of men that makes crews.

Another fact contributes to this theory. The Washington crew, under the disadvantage of traveling across the continent and rowing in a new climate, and under different rowing conditions, was not the heaviest crew on the Hudson this year. The Columbia eight outwitted Washington, as did several of the other crews, so it finally comes back to the original premise: It is the stroke and system that makes the crew and not the men who make up the shell.

Every man who rowed under Conibear knew his system. When Coach Leader left for Yale last year, university athletic officials had several former Washington oarsmen in mind

H. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.

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MANY UPSETS IN NEW YORK TENNIS PLAY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 19.—Upset followed upset in the third and fourth round play in the New York State tennis championships played here yesterday.

F. T. Anderson and his brother, F. C. Anderson of New York City, favorites to reach at least the semifinals round, were checked by G. B. Emerson of South Orange, N. J., and N. T. Winter of New York City, respectively, while L. N. White of Dallas, Tex., Lone Star State champion, topped this upset by eliminating N. T. Winter in easy fashion, 6-2, 6-1.

F. T. Anderson lost to G. B. Emerson, 6-3, 9-6, while F. C. Anderson lost to Winter, 6-2, 4-10-8.

H. L. Bowman of New York City, playing through champion, defeated H. H. Bashford, also of New York, after eliminating Vanderbilt Ward of New York, 6-3, 6-2. J. E. Howard of Baltimore came through against Elliot Binzen of New York, winning easily, 6-4, 8-6.

TWO WOMEN FAVORED TO REACH SEMIFINALS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Two players from the Ontario Country Club are favored to win through the semifinals today for the Chicago City championship of the Women's Western Golf Association.

They are Mrs. F. C. Letts, champion in 1917 and three times western title winner, who yesterday eliminated the city championship defender, Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, by a score of 1 up, and Miss Edith Cummings, who defeated Mrs. Walter Page of Midlothian Country Club, 3 and 2. Today Mrs. Letts is pitted against Miss Dorothy Higley of Exmoor Country Club, and Miss Cummings faces Miss Dorothy Klotz of Indian Hill Country Club.

NEBRASKA POWERS PROFITS
The Nebraska Power Company reports for 1922 a balance after interest, preferred dividends, etc., of \$580,165, equal to 11.60 per cent on the \$5,000,000 outstanding as compared with \$352,287, or 7.04 per cent in 1921.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions as presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Humane Treatment of Animals

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read several articles recently in your paper on the humane treatment of animals, and am very glad you are helping in this great cause, for as we are kind to these lower creatures that have been placed under man's dominion our own character will develop, and we will feel a greater love for all living creatures. There are those who seem to feel that it is a mark of weakness to notice the suffering of an animal, also many people think it beneath the dignity of religion to call attention to the lower animals while there are people in need, but there are so many ways to help people and so few to help dumb animals that cannot speak for themselves.

They have no language that we can understand, only a cry of anxiety and pain, and they are almost absolutely at our mercy. It seems to me one's heart should be large enough for all, and the reflex influence of humane education that teaches justice and kindness to animals is worth while.

Your articles on trapping for the unnecessary summer furs will cause many women to think, and may, we hope, make some remember when they touch the soft fur that the animal starved in a trap for days when a storm would prevent visiting the traps. I have read that every two weeks is customary. The finest furs are from the frozen north. I also want to commend you for the publicity you are giving the Arkansas oil fields and the cruel practice of mule beating. I feel sure some of those in authority will feel this shame and put a stop to it, for most of it is due to lack of knowledge, for if they only knew, any

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ANOTHER ENTRY FOR CLASS R RACE

Samuel Dauchy to Replace Sari, With a New Craft

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 19.—Another contender for the honor of representing Lake Michigan in the Richardson Cup Races at Toronto is shortly to be added to the Belmont Harbor fleet of R class sailing yachts. Samuel Dauchy, veteran amateur seaman of the Great Lakes, announces that he will replace Sari, recently sold, with a new and, he expects, much faster boat.

Dauchy's rivals are puzzled at his action, because Sari has been one of the most active and respected R boats on lower Lake Michigan. A year ago she won the famous Michigan City race of the Columbia Yacht Club, but lost the cup this season.

While wondering at Dauchy's sale, the local group of R boat skippers welcome the word that a new boat will be brought in, increasing the total fleet to seven. Only one other class of boats is more popular, the Q class sloops, which are in heavy class until they started converting to the Marconi rig.

With a skilled crew, Vice-Commodore Wright has managed to finish second twice, third twice, and to keep in the running in other races this year, despite the advantage his Marconi rivals enjoy over him when it comes to beating to weather. Mr. Wright announces he is to convert Colleen to the Marconi style of sail next year at the cost of \$1200.

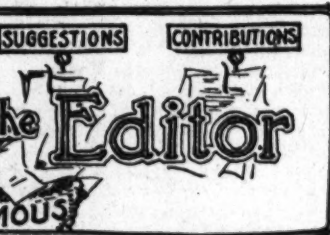
Competition is especially keen in the R class since Ogden McClure added Ariel, from Marblehead, Mass., to the local fleet. The boats are being primed for the elimination races, which will determine the representative of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association at the Richardson Cup races. The Chicago club has put up \$1500 to defray the expenses of the boat, without knowing whether one of its own boats or some rival will win the honors. Milwaukee Yacht Club and Little Traverse Yacht Club boats are to contend for the right to go to Toronto.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	50	22	.692
Mobile	48	28	.628
Atlanta	46	38	.548
Nashville	47	33	.592
Memphis	42	45	.483
Birmingham	38	45	.458
Chattanooga	36	48	.429
Little Rock	35	49	.407

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Memphis 14, Little Rock 6.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 4, Nashville 1.
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 1.
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 0.
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 0.

FIRST STAGE ENDS IN TIE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, England, July 19.—The first stage for the bronze medal King's prize, open to rifle men of the British Empire in the Blaise rifle meeting, resulted in a tie of 104 points from a possible 105 between Downs and Bacon. Over 900 competitors fired including eight former gold medalists from whom the first two won as long ago as 1882 and 1883. At 200 yards range over 60 highest possibilities were made.



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FOUR TOURNEYS FOR GOLFERS IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me., July 13 (Special Correspondence).—Four golf tournaments of state-wide interest are to be played this summer in Maine, and it is likely that others will be arranged.

The first will be the Maine state amateur open tournament, Aug. 1, 2 and 3, at Kennebunk Beach. There will be an 18-hole qualifying round on the morning of Aug. 1, match-play beginning in the afternoon. Thirty-six-hole finals are to be played Aug. 3.

The Maine state amateur championship tournament is announced for Aug. 16, 18 and 17 on the greens of the Portland Country Club. The schedule of play is the same as above—18-hole qualifying round on the morning of the first round, match-play that afternoon, and 36-hole finals the closing day.

The Maine state open championship is to be Sept. 6 and 7, at Poland Spring. There will be a 72-hole medal play, and all professionals and amateurs—not only in Maine, but throughout the country—are eligible. There also is to be a tournament at the Augusta Country Club, for professionals and amateurs—the date to be announced.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	54	29	.651
Kansas City	49	31	.613
Louisville	45	35	.562
Columbus	41	41	.500
Milwaukee	42	42	.498
Indianapolis	39	45	.463
Minneapolis	31	51	.378
Toledo	30	54	.357

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Indianapolis 7, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 5.
Milwaukee 7, Toledo 6.

British Amateur Wins French Title

Colonel Hannay Defeats the Hon. Michael Scott by 5 and 4

DIEPPE, France, July 10 (Special Correspondence).—Col. G. D. Hannay of Addington Golf Club won the amateur golf championship of France, defeating the Hon. Michael Scott by the large margin of 5 and 4. Scott was the holder, and competent judges made certain he would retain the championship when he had fought his way through to the final. But those who know Colonel Hannay know that he is a very game player. The final rounds were long drawn out. The weather was at the top of a heat wave and Colonel Hannay was very deliberate and was not to be hustled by anyone.

No one would say that generally speaking he was the better player. He is not, but he played better golf on this occasion and he putted beautifully. Out of the 32 holes played in the two final rounds he only twice took three putts. So both the open and amateur championships of France have been taken by England this year.

While on the subject of French golf, a novel competition took place recently at Le Touquet, when putting from airplanes took place. On a specially prepared green was a hole 15 inches in diameter. Competitors were allowed to fly within 20 feet above the green, dropping their numbered balls as they passed. A clean hole out scored 100 points, within five yards 50 points, 10 yards 30 points, 15 yards 20 points, and 20 yards 10 points. The putting was really wonderfully accurate.

VAN KEMPEN WINS U. S. TWO-MILE TITLE

NEW YORK, July 19.—Peter van Kempen of Holland showed excellent form at the Newark Velodrome, N. J., last night, and wheeled his way to victory for the United States two-mile professional bicycle championship, followed by Cecil Walker and Orlando Piani in order. The race made the eleventh of a series of 18 to decide the United States champion. Arthur Spencer tops the list with 37 points, followed by William Spencer, with 25; Cecil Walker, 18; Ray Eaton, 10; Peter van Kempen, 9; Alfred Goulet, 8; Orlando Piani, 4; Mario Bergamini, 3; Palmiro Mori, 2; Alf Grenda and William Keller, 1.

FAIRCHILD BREAKS R. I. COURSE RECORD
PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Daniel Fairchild of the Mannamomet Country Club, in the first round of the Rhode Island State golf championship play at the Mannamomet Country Club yesterday, broke all competitive records for the course, going out in 32 and coming in with 34 for a total of 66, four strokes less than the record of the late Louis Teller and three strokes below par. Fairchild defeated H. E. Kenworthy in the second round 4 and 3, and today plays J. A. Gammons, who defeated R. E. Sisson 7 and 6.

BALTIMORE CLAIMS PITT
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—C. E. Pitt, outfielder, one of the leading hitters in the International League, has been claimed by the Baltimore Orioles via the waiver route, according to Walter E. Haggood, business manager of the Rochester Club.

Western Junior Golf Set for August 15-16

CHICAGO, July 19.—Formal announcement of the western junior golf championship, open to all golfers under 20 years of age in the United States and Canada, was issued today by Secretary Joseph Busch of the Western Golf Association.

The meet will be held Aug. 15 and 16, at the Westmoreland Country Club, Chicago. Kenny Heisert of Olympia Fields' Country Club will defend the title he won from Burton Mudge last year at Olympia. There will be a qualifying round of 16 holes, with 18 to qualify in each of three flights. Match play will be at 18 holes throughout.

GOLFERS TO USE OTHER COURSE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 19.—Members of the Flossmoor Country Club, whose golf course is to be used for the amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association, are to be accommodated by the Calumet Country Club during the week of Sept. 10 to 15. It is announced by J. W. Busch, chairman of the club committee. "Undoubtedly," said Chairman Busch, "other South Side clubs will also extend privileges to Flossmoor members during the week or 10 days the Flossmoor course is denied to them on account of the tournament."

FITZGERALD WINS GOLF TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—William Fitzgerald of Jackson Park Golf Club is the new Cook County open golf champion. He won the title yesterday by defeating a fellow club member, E. E. Best, by a score of 2 and 1 in the 36-hole final match at Garfield Park.



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SOMERVILLE—Somerville Trust Co. and Highland Trust Co.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield Trust Co.
WOBURN—Woburn Trust Co.
WALTHAM—Waltham Trust Co. and Waltham National
WATERTOWN—Union Market Trust Co.
W. NEWTON—Newton Trust Co.
WEYMOUTH—Weymouth Savings
WINTHROP—Exchange Trust

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Carpenter Christopher

Clickety clack! Clickety clack! Clickety clack! You're gray-headed, Christopher Wren!

Over and over the song sounded along the shaded street of the pretty English town, and John Nutter, the boy who sang it, was not foolish, as one might think from the meaningless words. He was just trying to tease his cousin, Christopher Wren, into playing at rolling hoops with him, and he believed it he kept at it long enough, he would succeed. But Christopher did not hear him. He was building a tower out of blocks which his grandmother's summer house, and was so busy setting the pieces in place and chipping them with his knife, when they refused to sit, that he had no thought of anything else.

The boys of East Knoyle, the quiet town in the English southland where Christopher was born, were like boys in every other part of the world. They liked to make things to use in their games, or just for the sake of having them, tops, wagons, bird cages, animal crates and various other articles; and Christopher, because he liked sports as much as anybody, had as many toys to his credit as any boy in town. But, above everything else, he delighted in making houses with blocks, not just copying those he saw along the street or those some other boy had done, but in building out of his fancy castles, churches, and stately halls, like those in which statesmen gather to make a nation's laws.

Always and always structures were forming in his thought, rising with lace-like spires or lifting stately domes skyward; and it was such a joy to him to put them into form for others to see that this occupation gave him more pleasure than any game. So the other fellows nicknamed him "Carpenter Christopher," and as he grew older, twitted him with keeping at baby games when he was almost big enough for college. But Christopher was not at all disturbed, for he knew he was doing something more than just playing with the wooden pieces. And his parents were wise enough to understand and let him alone; for, although they had set their hearts on his being a mathematician, they reasoned that, if experimenting with blocks gave him so much pleasure, there must be some good purpose in it. So the boy built undisturbed.

Christopher's Years at School
Happily the years passed until he was 14. Then, having finished grammar school, he went to Winton College, Oxford. There Christopher continued his mathematical studies and began the natural sciences, chemistry, physics and astronomy. He was so busy now that there was no time for building, and he had no blocks with which to experiment, had he time; for, in the room where he lived, he had a dozen other boys lived too, and to litter up the place with pieces of wood would not have been permitted. No one called him Carpenter Christopher now. He was just Christopher Wren, and seemed no different from any of the other boys, except that he was amazingly clever at mathematics, in astronomy making the highest marks of anybody in the class. He loved the study of the stars and determined that when he finished college he would become an astronomer. He did that very thing. He was so intensely interested in the book of the heavens, and put so much thought and labor into studying it, that he soon became one of the most distinguished astronomers in Europe; and, because he loved his work, he was satisfied and happy. But deep within him was still the love of building, he was still the boy who had seen churches and halls rise where vacant spaces had been, and very often, as he passed some palace or cathedral, he would stand for a long time studying transept, arch and nave, or beautifully constructed gateway, and did much joy in the observation.

Images were still forming in his brain, and, often, as with some friend he watched the rise of a new structure, he would say: "It would be better did they make it so or so."

The Trip to Paris
He was 27 years old now, and up to this time had never been out of England. But now came a glorious vacation and he went to Paris. And it chanced that at that time a wonderful thing was happening in the French capital city, at least it was wonderful to Christopher Wren. The great Italian architect, Bernini, had been summoned to Paris by Louis XIV to make some additions to the Louvre, then the palace of the King, and now a temple of art that is a joy to all the world. Happily the young Englishman watched the building, and day after day found him down at the Seine, following the construction that, out of Bernini's dream, towered in beautiful proportions beside the river. One morning he was so fortunate as to meet the architect himself, and as he talked with him spoke with such enthusiasm and understanding of the plan that was shaping in stone, the keen-eyed Italian realized here was one who fashioned dream buildings as stately as his own.

"You should be an architect," he said, "for you have both the mathematical knowledge and the vision." "Perhaps," returned Christopher, "but it happens I am an astronomer. It is not likely I could excel at both."

Christopher Wren went back to London, and the boat that carried him took a letter from Bernini to his English friend, Sir Samuel Pepys.

"Young Wren is a gifted fellow," he wrote, "and, while he is, as every one knows, an excellent astronomer, methinks the world has lost something that he is not an architect."

Pepys agreed with him, and now he made it his business to speak concerning the matter to the King, with the result that, much to his disappointment, Christopher was made Assistant Surveyor-General of the King's Works, which meant he was to help in the planning of new buildings in London, and to suggest improvements in those planned by other men.

"It seems I am to be a jack-of-all-trades," he remarked to Sir Samuel, when word of the appointment was brought to him.

But, as something very different from a jack-of-all-trades, the name of Christopher Wren went down in history. Not until he began his new work, did the young man realize how much he would enjoy it. Even his pleasure in the study of the stars was as nothing, compared to the delight he had in seeing his dream houses take shape in marble and stone. In September, 1666, London was swept by fire; and when the blaze died out, what had been vast districts of splendid buildings lay in ashes. The Surveyor-General to the King's Works could not undertake the stupendous task that had to be undertaken, so it fell to Christopher Wren to rebuild the city.

The Rebuilding of London
A glorious dream he had of a reconstructed capital, with broad avenues and magnificent structures towering on either side of them, with parks and river embankments that would be a joy to the eye. He loved every bit of the work of building, the public halls, the palaces that were to house folk of high degree, the embankments along the Thames, the shops designed for those who were merchants to the King. But, best of all, he loved planning and erecting the churches, and of these he built 50, in all, each a splendidly beautiful structure, with St. Paul's, which for hundreds of years had been the pride of London, so superbly reconstructed and improved that, when Sir Samuel Pepys beheld it, he exclaimed: "It is a piece of lace turned to stone."

Sir Christopher Wren—for, because of his great service to England, he was knighted by the King—became one of

the most glorious builders Britain ever had, and, as one of the ten foremost architects in the world. As an astronomer he is still remembered and revered, but as an architect he won fame that will endure till the end of time; for just as during his boyhood in East Knoyle, his dream houses were shaped with wooden blocks, so during his manhood they were shaped in stone and marble. Thousands of people each day, as they move along the streets of London, feel gratitude to him because of the imperishable beauty he gave to them.

How to Make a Little Museum

WHEN you have been looking at all the interesting and wonderful things in some of our great museums, have you ever thought what a delightful thing it would be to have a little museum of your own, a place into which you could put all kinds of different things together, or else, instead of having a collection which is a real pleasure to you, it will become almost a nuisance; because you will never be able to find what you want, without a long and tedious search.

Then, again, you must attempt some simple kind of classification. That is, you must always keep things of the same kind together. A good way to begin is to arrange all your specimens in three great groups. In the first you will put all those which belong to the mineral kingdom, such as stones, rocks, and ores. In the second you will put those which belong to the animal kingdom, such as the shells you find on the seashore. And in the last group will come plants, seeds, flowers, and such like specimens from the vegetable kingdom.

Of all is that your museum must be started in such a way that it can "grow" larger with your collection of specimens. It is not at all a good plan to start straight away with a large box or cabinet; for better to begin to simply, just having two or three small boxes, until you have enough material for larger ones.

For your collection will never be complete. Even the largest and best equipped museum in the world is only really half made, and a large staff of men are constantly engaged in adding new things and in rearranging the old. This will be one of the great joys of this little museum which you are going to make. It need never be finished, but can go on growing in interest and in value as long as you care to attend to it.

Making the Cabinets
The simplest and tiniest of all museums can be started with nothing more than an empty match-box! In this, perhaps, you will put one particularly interesting little shell which you have found on the beach. Then, as soon as you find another that is worth keeping, put that into a second match-box, and so on with a third and a fourth.

The next step will be to turn your separate match-boxes into a little cabinet of drawers, and you can do this quite easily by gluing one above another as you add each extra one to your collection. There is, of course, no limit to the number of match-boxes which you can glue together in this way; and, if you ask your friends to save you their empty boxes, it need not be long before you have several handy little cabinets with a dozen or so drawers in each.

Thus you could have one little cabinet for the mineral kingdom, one for the animal kingdom, and one for the vegetable kingdom; and, if you would like to disguise the fact that your cabinets are made of nothing better than match-boxes, you can glue a piece of green cloth or leatherette over them, and fix tiny brass handles (which you can buy at the hardware shop) to the front of each drawer.

The great value of little cabinets of this kind is that you can always enlarge them by adding extra boxes as you need them, and, though they may not be large enough to hold all the things you wish to save, there are hundreds of most interesting things which you can put into them.

Have you noticed, for instance, all the wonderful shapes of the seeds and dry fruits of plants? Compare the seed of a cornflower with a tiny "thrush" at the back, with that of the lettuce, or the oat, or the poppy, and notice the wonderful difference in their form and structure. If you start a little match-box museum of just the seeds of plants only, it will afford you long hours of amusement at every season of the year.

Now, although you may not be sat-



A Visit From the Sea

Far from the loud sea beaches
Where he goes fishing and crying.
Here in the inland garden
Why is the sea-gull flying?

Here are no fish to dive for;
Here is the corn and lea;
Here are the green trees rustling.
Hie away home to sea!

Fresh is the river water
And quiet among the rushes;
This is no home for the sea-gull
But for the rooks and thrushes.

Pity the bird that has wandered!
Pity the sailor ashore!
Hurry him home to the ocean,
Let him come here no more.

High on the sea-cliff ledges
The white gulls are trooping and
crying.
Here among rocks and roses,
Why is the sea-gull flying?
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a common mechanic's tool, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. Judge Brown has one of the finest law libraries in the state.
2. They say that strange bird in the aviary is a white blackbird.
3. Most people at the present time have to plan every expense carefully.
4. The frequent use of a pun cheapens conversation.
5. A good rule is to read every day something which is elevating and not merely entertaining.
6. The last time I saw Bob I tried to persuade him to join the Boy Scouts.
7. I expect to go to Port Eads, La., the first of October.
8. Mr. Perkins has bought a Ford car for George and Mary.
9. If I let Andrew take my bicycle he will loan me his violin.
10. Whether one's clothes be velvet or homespun makes little difference.

The answers to the puzzle which appeared on this page July 5, are as follows: 1. stone. 2. slate. 3. plank. 4. steel. 5. putty. 6. cement. 7. lathe. 8. timber. 9. shingles. 10. lead.

J. Henry Hadley

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My Pal, Jeff

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jeff's an Afraidie, shaggy, brown, follows me all over town. Hardly leaves me to be fed. Sleeps all night beneath my bed.

Jeff is kind, as well as wise, has the loveliest deep eyes. Sometimes gives me such a wink! Seems to know just what I think.

Jeff and I can run and play happily the whole long day. Other children often come—Jeff's my only steady chum.

Jeff will never scratch nor bite. Never wants to have a fight. Other dogs may snarl and snap. Jeff just laughs—the friendly chap.

Maybe other little boys have more playmates or more toys. I don't miss them—never shall—I have Jeff, and he's my pal.

Laura Lee Randall.

Learning to Punt

ONE could look across the bay and see the distant Hottentots Holland Mountains quite plainly. Everything looked as blue as could be. Even the blue South African sky was a shade bluer than usual. At least so thought Arthur, Yvonne, and John Maurice, as, with Father and Aunt Nan, they wended their way to Lakeside, a lovely expanse of water adjoining the bay. It was here, between the reeds, that the pretty water-turtles (water onions) grew. One could easily find them, for they announced their presence by a sweet, penetrating perfume.

"Mother would like some for decorating the table, I know," said Father. "Boys, if we can get a boat, we'll row out and fetch a bunch."

"Hurrah!" shouted the boys; "we'll row!"

"I am going to row, too," said Yvonne.

"Can any of you row?" asked Aunt Nan.

"Oh, anybody can row an old boat," laughed Arthur.

Father had spied the boatman. "Any boats for hire?"

"Well, Sir, there is this punt; the boats are all out."

"How many does it hold?"

"About five or six."

"Fine; that will do for us. I see two paddles and a pole go with it. Arthur, you take the pole, which is for steering at the back. I'll take one paddle, Yvonne the other. John Maurice is a bit small to row."

Aunt Nan decided to sit in the middle, out of the way of the splashes, which she suspected would soon be coming her way. Or they went, Father paddling vigorously, whilst Yvonne did her best, although the paddle would keep going flat on the water. Arthur shoved with the pole at the back, with might and main.

"I don't think this punt was built

right," he puffed, as for the fifth time he tried to regain his footing on the boards, whilst the punt rocked about in an extraordinary fashion under the onslaught of his poling.

"No," said Yvonne. "I am certain it is not built right. Why, when I paddle in one direction, it goes off in the other!"

At this moment they went bump! into the reeds. Arthur nearly fell overboard with his pole, and Aunt Nan got a liberal allowance of water from Yvonne's paddle.

"Now, children," said Father, "if we go on this way, we shall never reach the water-lilies."

Then Aunt Nan began to laugh. "I hope you won't mind my telling you this," she said, "but if you had been observing it all as I have been doing, you would want to laugh, too. Father was paddling one way, with Yvonne paddling in the opposite direction, whilst Arthur just simply poled away, without watching the others for directions where to steer! It is a wonder really that we are not all in the water."

Father joined in Aunt Nan's laughter. "Sure, that was it, and we blamed the poor old punt! Well, now all together!" And they glided quickly and smoothly along. The water-lilies were gathered, and in a short while they arrived at the landing-stage in beautiful style. As they set off for home, Father smiled and said: "We shall be able to tell Mother now how we learnt to punt."

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TWILIGHT
TALES

Peter and the Moonbeam

IT WAS all very well for Mother to say that Peter must go to sleep immediately the lights were turned out. How could any self-respecting person shut his eyes and bury his head underneath the bedclothes, when the stars were holding carnival in the skies and a moonbeam was waiting just outside the window to direct a little boy's footsteps upward to join them.

As he lay in bed, gazing thoughtfully up at the stars, and trying to make out the quaint figures which they formed, he longed to open the window and follow the long, narrow moonbeam as it wended its way right up from his room to the twinkling sky above. It looked so fascinating, just where the beam fitted in and out of the tree tops and then seemed to get lost; in fact, Peter would have begun to wonder if it really did lead up to the sky—only that he knew that it did!

Suppose he walked right up along the beam! What would it feel like to be at close quarters with a star? Peter shut his eyes tight, as tight as they would go, and turned his face towards the wall. He wouldn't look any more at the stars, nor at the moonbeam.

Just at that moment something made him open his eyes and right before him on the wall a dozen shadows were dancing and twisting, hither and thither, into all sorts of weird shapes. Peter did not know exactly what they were, but it was fun trying to make out what they were endeavoring to do.

First, they seemed to dance about in circles; then they chased each other

right across the wall and Peter laughed with glee when they came hurrying back as quickly as they went, but never catching one another. After that they began to form themselves into more queer shapes. Peter was sure a group of them just above his head were "make believing" that they were the Great Bear—just as the stars did—then they, too, began to chase each other.

Further down the wall were a whole tribe of little bunnies. Peter wondered where the Mother Bunny and the Father Bunny were? When, lo! and behold! right up under the ceiling he discovered them, playing by themselves. That did look funny, thought Peter, and he wished they would all go and play together, but just as quick as he wished it, they vanished and became just shadows, chasing each other.

Peter wasn't in the least bit disappointed. He knew something else was going to happen, and it did. For right in the center of the wall appeared what Peter was convinced was his own Teddy Bear! He knew he had left Bruin (Peter called him Bruin) on a table in the window, before he had crept into bed, and had not expected to see him again before morning. But he and the Teddy Bear were the greatest friends and Peter would have clapped his hands with glee at seeing him again so soon only—and this is a secret, no one else but you and I must know it—Peter was very nearly asleep; in fact, just as the moon vanished behind a cloud, taking Bruin and the moonbeam with it, Peter had said good night to the world and was sound asleep.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Summer Exhibitions Are
Opened at Gloucester

Gloucester, Mass., July 17
Special Correspondence
"OWN YOUR OWN GALLERY" seems to be the motto of the Gloucester colony of artists this summer. The North Shore Art Association and the Gloucester Art Association are the two main divisions thus far. They maintain galleries safely separated by a long stretch of shore, while Grace Horne's new ark, guarded by a purple cow and a parrot, watches from the brow of the dividing hilltop. Further decentralization would be welcome if it would reduce the number of visitors on a single afternoon. Or would everybody flock to all the shows, no matter how numerous?

Anyhow, the crush at the opening of the North Shore Art Association last Saturday was so great that it was difficult to carry away a clear idea of the exhibition. It was supposed to be a private showing, but apparently every artist, art lover, art amateur, art patron and art hanger-on between Boston and Portsmouth was on hand. It is impossible for anybody to look at 230 pictures in two hours, though he be alone in a silent hall. When 5000 persons are gathered together in one small place, a scene that possesses a strongly social aspect has a distinctly anti-social effect on the individual.

Situation Pleasing
The situation of the new gallery is pleasing enough. Formerly apparently a warehouse, it stands on the East Gloucester shore of the inner harbor, with the fishing town in full view; thus taking in two of the favorite subjects of Gloucester painters.

A pier and a large tract of land are included in the holdings, and these, presumably, will be beautified and used for fêtes.

Within the building are two floors, of which the upper is well lighted. The works now there shown include a considerable proportion of the usual North Shore production, which seems to vary little from year to year: Fishing craft lying on wriggly harbor water, sun-stippled summer landscapes, studies in light and shadow, and gray and forbidding snow scenes.

Yet the note of departure from custom is not absent. Louis Kronberg, for example, while remaining within the theater, turns from the ballet girl, and presents a dancer of Spanish type, in red gown and black shawl, titled "Madame de la Rose."

Theresa Bernstein, looking with individual eyes, sees the harbor water not as perpetually in restless, luminous motion, but as a grayish smudge, recalling, more than anything else, wet asphalt recently swept; and her husband, grayish, seems huddled on the hillside.

Two delightful portraits of little girls are balanced on the wall: one

by Ruth A. Anderson, called "The Imp," with impudently charming face set off by reddish hair and parasol; the other by Cornelia Whitehurst, titled "Eliza," a pink splash of demureness.

Eric Hudson's "A Heavy Sea" challenges attention largely by making one wonder why the waves seemed so cottony to the artist.

Seeing Clara L. Deike's "House on the Hill," one feels that here is an individual point of view. The house at the summit appears to have been untimely divided against itself; probably half of it has tumbled down the cliff, and something has happened to the fence, to make it stagger so.

What may be described as the show piece is William M. Paxton's "The One in Yellow," showing in his vivid tones a young woman posed (and for an evident purpose but to be posed) before a mirror. Her décor, a French writer might say, is violent. Her gown is yellow, her hat green, with red, red cherries. With one hand she lifts a bunch of violets from a blue covering of some color, and gesture and gesture are reduced in the glass: mastery of color, light, balance.

"The Portuguese Girl"
Yet many will prefer another offering of Mr. Paxton's, smaller, quieter, but more convincing. This is called "The Portuguese Girl," and shows a young, freshly olive-tinted face above a white blouse and under a black hat. That is all, but you will not forget the face, nor particularly the eyes. Too photographic in treatment, some will say; but it is the kind of painting that demonstrates superiority over photography without attempting to be superior to natural form and color.

On the whole, perhaps the most memorable piece of those visible in an afternoon.

For originality, Hugh H. Breckenridge makes two noteworthy contributions. One is a bizarre "Nude with Still Life," an extraordinary study of the play of light on flesh and on table objects. The other is "The Waterfall," with background of cubistic purplish rocks.

Another remarkable study of light effects is shown by Henrietta H. Henning, who experiments with counterplay of light reflected through or by window, bottle and table top.

Louise Allen contributes three characteristically charming bits in the sculpture section: "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Boy with Shell" and a "Nude," portrait of a woman artist, Anna Coman Ladd (who, by the way, is a member of both Gloucester organizations) shows a piece called "Sacrifice," the meaning of which is not clear at a first view, and a Diana with dog, executed with her customary expertise.

Etchings, lithographs, and pencil sketches complete the exhibition.

owner to retain such treasures? He probably cannot enjoy them himself because he cannot afford to live in his own house, and their retention impoverishes him and his successors.

"And, after all, what justification is there for retaining them? Is the dispersion of an art collection nearly such a serious public misfortune as the break-up of a great estate? During the past few years I have had to sell estates which have been in my family for periods varying from 60 to 100 years (including a very fine seventeenth century mansion, which, I believe, to be demolished), and I am far more favorably situated than most land owners. Why retain an art collection the sale of which might at any rate delay another such calamity? The management and improvement of these estates were the constant care of successive owners; they represent the enterprise and labors of generations; they constitute a great achievement for the public good. What are pictures and objects d'art compared to all that? "There are," he concludes, "only two ways to preserve these great art collections for the Nation. One is to amend the legislation and taxation which penalize the owner of land and subject him to exactions that no other form of property has to bear. The other is to confiscate them."

S. K. N.



Paul Vidal

Paul Vidal's Tribute to Verdi

Paris, July 3
Special Correspondence
EVERYONE in the Paris musical world knows the great affection the composer Verdi had for Paul Vidal, the present distinguished conductor at the Théâtre National de l'Opéra.

The writer, therefore, ventured to ask M. Vidal some questions concerning the maestro on the occasion of the recent Verdi festival held at the Opéra. The personality of his works was what was discussed.

"I first of all studied Verdi as an ordinary citizen," he said. "Then I had the opportunity of analyzing his ability as an accompanist and director of rehearsals. Many were the ensemble scenes, too, that I had to order to be repeated."

"Let me assure you that from the point of view of the theatrical technician, Verdi's glory has but begun."

Los Angeles Open-Air Concert Season Opens
LOS ANGELES, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—The opening program last night of the open-air symphony concerts, directed by Emil Oberhofer, of Minneapolis fame, was attended by more than 15,000 persons.

Mr. Oberhofer scored a great personal triumph, thanks to the poeticism of his interpretation, especially during the fourth symphony of Tchaikovsky. The large and motley audience listened with rapt attention.

The keynote of his interpretation is "sweet melancholy," animated by ample tempo and their careful yet spontaneous changes.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser" march opened, followed by the symphony, to which a Bach air for strings, the intermezzo from "The Jew of Malta," and the "Tannhäuser" overture were added. The Bach number was especially appealing through a romantic warmth of expression.

As indicated, the success of the evening was largely one of conductor, interpretative type, Mr. Oberhofer leading without using the scores. His readings have gained in breadth without losing delicacy. There are considerable weaknesses to be remedied within the orchestra, which was formed from units of other orchestras for this summer season, and which for this reason needs more rehearsals than had been allowed Mr. Oberhofer. Also the number of players should be increased.

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"The Faithful Shepherdess" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 29
HAFTESBURY THEATRE, the Phoenix Society revives "The Faithful Shepherdess." Produced by Edith Craig. The cast:

Perigot.....Harcourt Williams
Thesot.....Mary Mervall
Daphnis.....Nell Carter
Amoriet.....Cathleen Nesbitt
God of a River.....Isabel Jones
Satyr.....Harold Scott
Priest.....Ben Webster
Old Shepherd.....Frederick Harker
A sullen, discontented Shepherd

On Feb. 26, 1668-9, Pepps wrote in his diary: "To the King's Playhouse and there saw 'The Faithful Shepherdess.' But, Lord! what an empty house! For the empty houses, or no houses at all, have been the fate of Fletcher's play ever since its first production, on a date unknown, early in the seventeenth century. This ill-fortune, though regrettable, is not surprising, for 'The Faithful Shepherdess' is dramatically far too formal and dainty a thing to suit the strong tastes of an Elizabethan audience, or indeed of any other audience that lacks appreciation of, and a trained ear for, lyrical poetry, without much stiffening of drama or of rhetoric behind it.

But, to a certain few, the piece will always be an exquisite delight; for this pastoral that, following the lead of Tasso's "Aminta," and Guarini's "Il Pastor Fido," John Fletcher wrote when still young, and that John Milton, in his "Comus," was to imitate, is by far the best thing of its kind in our language, remaining now, as then—despite an occasional lapse into ugliness—a lyrical poem of extraordinary sweetness, delicacy, and charm.

Debt to Shakespeare
I say "when still young"; for though Fletcher was born in 1579, and "The Faithful Shepherdess" was not published, it seems, before the winter of 1609-10, the writing bears, surely, the very imprint of youth—its ingenuousness, the freshness and spontaneity of its lyrical impulse, and its fattery, by imitation, of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," all pointing to Fletcher's debt, in this piece, to the author of the "Dream" is as considerable as it is interesting. The amorous couples of the one play, with their metamorphoses, cross-purposes, misunderstandings, and reconciliations, are the counterpart of those of the other. Amoriet's fearful complaint

Must follow him that flies from me
Is an echo, almost, of Hermia's and Helena's despairing laments.

The more I love, the more he hates me.
The more I love, the more he hates me.
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Delight in Motion
And the fairy's
I do wander everywhere,
Swifter than the moon's sphere
breathes the same spirit of keen delight in motion as does the Satyr's.

Down the lawns, and down the vales,
Written to that conclusion, and fruit:
The early lark, that erst was mute,
Carols to the rising day
Many a note and many a lay . . .
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ninity, this lyric muse of Fletcher's may be; but concerning its grace, and its felicity in picturing the loveliness of nature, and the charm of youth, there can hardly be two opinions.

As for the production by the Phoenix Society, it was to me a joy from beginning to end. The new setting, and the gorgeous, though always harmonious, costumes, designed by Mr. Norman Wilkinson of Four Oaks, made up scenes that, for sheer beauty, I have never seen bettered on any stage, while the music, including orchestral accompaniment and concealed chorus, all arranged and conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham in person, caught exactly the spirit of the work. The only criticism I would make of the scenic effects is that they trimmed, perhaps, rather uncertainly between the realistic and the symbolic.

Acting Attuned
The acting, also, equally with the designing, was attuned to Fletcher's idyllic strain, a welcome event as showing clearly that, although slovenly speech is still all too common upon our stage, we have, nevertheless, actors and actresses who can speak purely lyrical lines with a fine sense of sound and rhythm.

Especially was the work of the women to be commended. Miss Mary Merrill, Miss Nell Carter, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, and Miss Isabel Jones, in their rich costumes, looked, behaved and spoke, it is true, more like princesses than shepherd-maids; but none will blame them for that. Pastoral comedy is a conventional business, in which not dramatic realism but the evocation of lyrical and green-wood beauty is the aim; and the point for us is that these actresses, while pleasing intensely both eye and ear, were able, at the same time—thanks to Fletcher's cunning in character drawing, and to their own interpretation—to make consistently effective foils to one another and so bring out as much drama as exists in the play.

Especially excellent was Miss Jean Seyler, who, excepting perhaps Miss Athene Seyler, has no equal in such a part as Cioe.

The men, with rather less opportunity, were hardly so successful as the women; but I liked the modest shepherd, "Daphnis," of Mr. Basil Howes, and the freshness, mental and physical, of Mr. Harold Scott's Satyr. Mr. Harcourt Williams, I thought, was inclined rather to force his lines.

The reception given to the play was much drama as exists in the play. Especially excellent was Miss Jean Seyler, who, excepting perhaps Miss Athene Seyler, has no equal in such a part as Cioe.

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that event—to quote Pepps again—it should "be much thronged after . . . for the scene's sake," and, I would add, for the poetry's sake too. P. A.

New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, July 17.—Walter Hampden, who has taken over the National Theatre for the coming season, will make his initial production there early in October, when he will be seen for the first time in "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Hampden will conduct his season on the subscription plan, with the first three performances of each of his plays—falling on Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday afternoon—set aside as subscription performances. Mr. Hampden will appear in 10 plays during the season, in five of which he has never been seen in New York. These will be "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and "The Taming of the Shrew." The repertoire will include "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Servant in the House."

"In Love With Love" will open at the Ritz Theatre on Monday, Aug. 6. John Cort will soon produce a revue entitled "That's That."

"Humbly Down" is announced for production at the Comedy Theatre next Monday night.

The Yiddish Art Theatre Company, under the leadership of Morris Swartz, will begin a new season in September. The repertoire will include "Six Characters in Search of an Author," as well as "Right You Are If You Think So," also by Pirandello.

A new play by George M. Cohan, entitled "This Thing of Ours," will be placed in rehearsal by the author some time in August.

Agide Jacchia, conductor of the Cecilia Society, of Boston and of the Symphony Hall "Pop" concerts, and director of the Boston Conservatory of Music, has been named director of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Choral Society.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK
SELWYN Theat. W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Mata. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

Helen of Troy, New York
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"The Covered Wagon"

By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze
CRITERION
44th St. Between 4th & 5th
Eves. 8:15. Mata. Saturday & Wed.

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CORT Theat. W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:15
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Pure Poetry in the Actual

MANY people have an idea that poetry should shun the familiar, that it must keep itself unspotted from the world of every day; but probably, if asked, they could give no better reason for this belief than a feeling that poetry is a rare thing, seldom encountered by ordinary people in their ordinary round, the product of a special faculty. But the poets and the poetry lovers, and the critics who have known most about poetry have not always agreed with this belief. Wordsworth and Coleridge, we remember, did all they could to lower the wall between poetry and prose, and in our own time many a stone has been thrown down. Thoreau goes to the heart of the matter, as he does so often in his many brilliant pages of literary criticism, when he says that "a true account of the actual is the purest poetry."

What would be made of that remark, I wonder, by the persons who try to keep poetry a thing apart? Utter nonsense, one would say. For what is the use of poetry, they would probably ask, if it is no fairer, no more significant and uplifting, than our own daily experience? And I find that I have myself just enough sympathy with these doubters, just enough hesitation about Thoreau's statement, to carry me through a little experiment. It might be worth while to set down exactly what I see before me at this moment, adding nothing whatever and getting in all that seems essential, and then to ask whether this account of the actual amounts to anything resembling poetry. Very well, then—

I am sitting as I write these words at high noon of a perfect June day in the village of Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devonshire. Three thatched cottages of stone stand near at hand, gray-green with lichen and draped by blossoming rose vines. Barn swallows dart in and out among their reeking chimneys. Half a mile away across the vale a farmer is making hay, and I can see the olive-colored forklifts go up and up against the sky and then fall on the top of his stack. Above the hay-field is a fallow of the dark red soil seen only in Devonshire, and above that again the open wilds of Dartmoor, unfenced and never tamed by plow, rising to the rocky tor which crowns the summit. The steady clack of a mowing machine—a rare thing in these parts—comes down from the fields behind me, and from all about there goes up the cry of sheep among the hills and sheep in fold, for this is shearing time. Purple fox-gloves four feet high, delicate pinks of both colors, and a score of smaller flowers unknown to me make a marvel of brilliant and yet softly graded colors of the tall hedges walked

with stone on either side. Four dark red cows are coming slowly up the lane.

There are the major details of what actually lies before me on this June day—and the list is about as poetical as a memorandum of articles to be purchased at the grocer's. What then? Is Thoreau wrong, for once, in a literary judgment, or may it be that we have not fully understood him? What has been given above is really an account of the actual, but is it a true account? If, there's the rub! For it is not so easy a thing, after all, despite the ignorant assertion to the contrary, to tell the exact truth, the fact being that to convey even approximate truth one needs some genius or at least high talent for the task, years of arduous training, and a determined summoning of all one's powers. The mere wish to tell the truth is not sufficient, as Shakespeare's Cordelia learned; one must have not only the desire but the skill.

The landscape before me might be presented in several different ways, each of which would have its own sort and degree of accuracy. The surveyor, the geologist, the farmer would each see it differently and yet truly, according to the limits set by the special interest of each. The artist's or poet's account of it would differ from any of theirs in probing more deeply, in its wider range, most of all in the values. If one considers the present historic remains which are visible from where I sit and also the child's toy at my foot he sees that many thousands of years of human history are concentrated here, and that all those years have gone to make this actuality which I call the present. A perfectly true account could not leave out those many years, and any real poet in writing about this place would make us feel them; make us feel how ancient is the association of men with these hills, how steeped in time is the great stone tower just round the corner, how deeply acquainted with men is even this gray boulder at my side with its little cavity in which the tenants of the manor have for centuries deposited their shillings and pence on quarter days. The men of the bronze age who made that inexplicable row of granite monoliths up yonder would be as near to his fancy as the yellow rose that waves beside me on the cottage wall.

"No man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose."

The ages of toil where through these irregular up-and-down fields with their zig-zagging hedgerows have been won from the stubborn and haughty moor, the patient and loving labor which has carved these lanes out of granite, the skill of all the many men who made these sturdy bridges and these little towns of stone in years gone out of memory—could any poet neglect their tender and pathetic beauty and still give a true account of them as they actually are? For all these matters of human meaning are not mere items in a coldly totted list. They make the very atmosphere of this place, its essential quality or genius. They are its human aspect, with which the poet is peculiarly concerned. A poet who could give a true account of them would indeed give us a bit of purest poetry.

O. S.

A Small Boy's Books

Literature dwelt in a place of furniture that stood against the wall of the sitting-room, known as The Bookcase, although it was a writing-desk and chest of drawers as well. . . . It was not an antique, though it may well have become one by now.

Here then, on three shelves, stood the ill-selected little library, the Boy's visible supply of reading for the first ten years of his existence; mostly "The Complete Works of," in one volume; and that means two columns of small type to the page, with usually a "Life" in even smaller type, and a steel portrait as a frontispiece. Their uninviting format enhanced their natural dullness, and . . . was perhaps the reason why the Boy developed later a passion for beautifully printed books—the result of what might be called a typographical inhibition.

The corner stone of this structure was Johnson's Cyclopaedia, a puzzling word that surely somehow must have some connection with the three-wheeled vehicle the Boy rode, which he called his velocipede. Johnson was a formula, a rhythmic chat, that went something like this, "A-to-Gon, Cam-to-Ell, Ell-to-Gon, Gon-to-Lab," and so on, rendered in chorus by the full strength of the company, like "Oney, Twoey, Ickey Ann." The company sat when thus engaged on the lowest step of the stairs which fed steeply up from the sitting-room, leaving one step extending into the room, as if the door had been shut too quickly for it to get out. It just held five assorted ages.

When, later, Johnson was found to be a treasure-house of raw material for school "Essays," he was always spoken of as "Old Gon-to-Lab."

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the cyclopaedia were some old bound volumes of magazines: Ballou's, Peterson's, Godey's Lady's Book (is one lady enough?), Harper's, and the Atlantic. Ballou's and Peterson's contained fearful stuff that the Boy was forbidden to read, such as "The Ghost of Perley Hall," but did read notwithstanding and was scared stiff. . . . In the back of one of the numbers of Harper's, in the Editor's Drawer, was a review of a little-known work of George Borrow. It seemed that there was a collection of Oriental tales known as "The Hadja," or Borrow pretended there was, and translated it under the title of "The Turkish Jester." The book was printed at Ipswich, in a thin paper-covered volume, and has since become what is known as a collector's item.

Whiston's Josephus occasioned wonder as to what a Josephus was.

Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men suggested pictures, but there were none. Nevertheless the book proved a find, and much of it, especially the short, pithy "laconic" anecdotes of the Lacedaemonians became excellent straw for later advertising bricks. Lycurgus certainly had the slogan habit.

Pavlov's Life of Christ was a most readable book in nice large type, with a raft of interesting footnotes, which described such delectable things as the Greek acrostic whose initials spelled the word "fish," the sacred symbol of the early Christians, which indicated their secret meeting-places.

Desert Song

There's no hiding here in the glare of the desert.
If your coat is sham the sun shines through;
Here with the lonely things and the silence
There is no crowd for saving you. . . .

If you have come to start a kingdom—
Our eyes have looked on Rome and Tyre!
But if you come with dreams for baggage
Sit with us by the cedar fire.
—Hilton R. Greer.

so it is not the real end but only part of it. . . .

It is, again, the way chosen by Gibbon for The Decline and Fall. You have a dignified and sufficient summary of the whole work in a sentence of twelve co-ordinate clauses, set stately apart by their semicolons. Then comes a brief reflection of the author's. "It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first conceived the idea of a work which . . ." And then after that momentary tribute to his personal share in it, he makes a formal submission of it "to the curiosity and candour of the public."

Mannerly and contained to the last.



Woman From Brittany. From the Painting by Dagnan-Bouveret

The Boy had a scrapbook mind, and collected such fragments and used them when the time came. A large fat book, bound in red cloth with gilt flourishes printed all over it, was The Works of Miss Mitford, which contained not only "Our Village," but seven other books. It must have proved barren to ten years of age, for no memory comes except that of its familiar floored physiognomy.

Biblical Reason Why, on the contrary, is a vivid recollection. It belonged evidently to the Line upon Line school, and consisted entirely of questions and answers in the Socratic manner. Some of the questions were posers, but the book knew neither doubt nor hesitation. . . . The charm of this book lay in its quaint woodcuts—the baker and butler of Pharaoh, the Ark of the Covenant, Aaron in his High Priest suit, all the apostles with their insignia, and so on. This remarkable work, which is a great pity, as it knew the answers to questions that have puzzled archbishops—Eminent Elmo Calkins, in The Atlantic Monthly.

Fireside Pictures

It is evening. Supper is over. We have left the small, cold dining-room where there is a fire. All is as usual. I am sitting at my writing table which is placed across a corner so that I am behind it, as it were, and facing the room. The lamp with the green shade is alight; I have before me two large books of reference, both open, a pile of papers. . . . All the paraphernalia, in fact, of an extremely occupied man. My wife, with her little boy on her lap, is in a low chair before the fire. She is about to put him to bed before she clears away the dishes and piles them up in the kitchen for the servant girl tomorrow morning. But the warmth, the quiet, and the sleepy baby, have made her dreamy. One of his red wooden boots is off, one is on. She sits, bent forward, clasping the little bare foot, staring into the glow, and as the fire quickens, falls, stares again, her shadow—an immense Mother and Child—is here and gone again upon the wall.—Katherine Mansfield, in "The Loves' Nest and Other Stories."

Silence

I heard a whisper sweet and keen
Flow through the fringe of rushes
Flow green.

The water saying some light thing,
The rushes gaily answering.
—Maurice Thompson.

About Colophons

The simplest way of ending a story, you might think, would be to say, That's all, and get off your tub. It was the way, we saw, of the rough-and-ready intelligence which carved the Song of Roland out of some huge rhymed chronicle: *Cl fait la geste que* Turpinus declinet. It is the way of the colophon. But even the colophon must be meditated and prepared for,

the good Gibbon. Nobody ever came down from a tub with more self-respect; yet Boswell came down pretty well too.

"Such," he concludes, "was Samuel Johnson, a man whose talents, acquisitions and virtues were so extraordinary, that the more his character is considered, the more he will be regarded by the present age, and by posterity, with admiration and reverence." He was, at least, sufficiently moved to forget himself altogether, which is very much to his credit. Yet he does not satisfy like Gibbon.

Carlyle was tired with Frederick, and may be, out of conceit with it. His conclusion is short, and his colophon barbarous. "Adieu, good readers; had also, adieu," is rather bravado than bravery. More courteous, more inclusive, senerer and braver is the conclusion of The French Revolution. . . . "Toilsome was our journeying together; not without offence; but it is done. . . . I'll stand it with me if I have spoken falsely; thine also it was to hear truly. Farewell!" A beautiful colophon—Maurice Hewlett, in The Forum.

Under the Wild Crab Tree

I came in my journeys to a wild crab grove in radiant and amazing bloom. Nothing I ever saw of crab bloom was kinsman to this apocalypse. The wild crab at bloom I had known, and loved since I was a college lad and fetched the perfumed branches to my bachelor room and hung them around it whenever and wherever I could, and had counted a few wild crab trees on my farm greater treasure than the crops which the farm was supposed to produce. I had climbed stake-and-rider fences and barbed-wire fences, and had run the gambit of angry dogs to get a whiff of wild crab at bloom, so was I no tyro in crab blossoms. Wherever I had seen these pink, perfumed banners swaying in wind there had I gone per aspera, nothing caring. But here was the valley of Avillion and all abloom with the wild crab.

I had not known what flower it was, and perfume in the valley of Avillion till now. We shall find out all we want to know in due time. In this silence of odor and color no wind blew loudly. Nay, no wind blew at all. A forest of crab trees is what I had come upon. I shouted (and am I not a Methodist and who should stay me?). Shouted, imperially as an emperor: I had health and a day and a forest of wild crab in flower. I could

The Angels of God's Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THINKERS have quite freely spoken and written of the importance of entertaining beautiful, noble, and uplifting thoughts. It may be said, too, that every conscientious effort in this direction has been and is rewarded. Sometimes, however, the result has seemed to be slight in proportion to the degree of effort. Where such has been the case, there is no occasion for discouragement, because a clearer understanding will bring fuller, richer results.

The Scriptures contain many helpful passages exhorting us to think rightly, that is, to turn to God, the one divine Mind, for help and guidance in our thinking. In early days the prophets, having caught glimpses of Christ, Truth, were able to help the men of their own, and later ages to solve their problems by showing them how to turn to God, the one divine Mind, and to utilize divine power. The prophet Isaiah, in speaking of the power of the Messiah or Christ, the promised Saviour of men, said: "In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them: in his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and he bare them, and carried them all the days of old."

The angels of God's presence are the pure and true thoughts which come to us from God, inspired by Love, bringing healing, strength, comfort, protection. So long as we look to material things for happiness, these angel-visitors are not perceived; but when through spiritual sense we earnestly seek the things of Spirit, these desirable blessings are abundantly realized. Christ Jesus proved this in what we know as his temptation, when evil, or material sense, sought to allure him from the narrow pathway which his God-given mission required him to follow. When these subtle suggestions, tempting him to adopt worldly means and methods, had been conquered, he was well repaid for his fidelity; for we read, "Then the devil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him."

Those who are seeking today to follow in the footsteps of the Master are in a degree having similar experiences. The human mind, so called, argues that conformity to the world's method of doing all things is necessary for progress, happiness, health, and harmony. Christian Science is making it very clear, however, that it is only by departing from the material sense of

things and gaining spiritual sense that these desirable blessings are realized. Thus, the present-day followers of the Master is duly rewarded, as he understandingly resists the blandishments of evil. To men and women who are faithful to Christ, Truth, angels do indeed come today, bringing their message of comfort and cheer. Mrs. Eddy had abundant proof of this; and as the result of her own experience she has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306), "When angels visit us, we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the feathery touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts."

The understanding of Christian Science is making it possible for us to entertain angels consciously, as well as to entertain them unawares. Christian Science is the Science of divine Mind, and it teaches us how to express that Mind which was expressed by Christ Jesus. The clear and scientific understanding of the one divine Mind reveals the ever-presence of Mind's ideas, which are infinite in number and unlimited in their possibilities of expressing and imparting good.

The so-called carnal mind would shut out the good that God bestows upon His children. One of the evidences of this tendency is seen in the once popular, but now discredited, belief in regard to angels. Angels have been depicted as personalities with wings; and this false belief has led to the erroneous conclusion that angels are fabulous. By presenting the truth about angels, Christian Science makes it clear how these helpful messengers of ever present divine Love can come to our aid in the daily discharge of duties. And all such experiences encourage us to watch and work more diligently, so that at all times we may enjoy the presence of these ministering thoughts of Love. It is encouraging to know that it is our privilege to enjoy the presence of these angels throughout our entire journey Godward. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 174), "The footsteps of thought, rising above material standpoints, are slow, and portend a long night to the traveller; but the angels of His presence—the spiritual intuitions that tell us when the night is far spent, the day is at hand—are our guardians in the gloom."

not see out, nor through, nor up. They are my zenith and horizon. No leaves are visible, but flowers, flowers, flowers, flowers. The wealth of that lovely blossoming I have never seen approximated. You could not see the branches on which the blossoms hung. You saw no trunk, no branch, only solely a tree of pink perfume. I sprawled under the scent and color. I lay flat on my back, put my hands, fingers interlaced beneath my head for a pillow and let the day go as it would. I furloughed the world. I prayed and sung my psalm. I sang no penitential psalm that day, but the songs of Asaph and threw "selahs" in like an applause.

And the day waned; and I stepped not outside my tent. The world was not. The blossoming was silenced. Nothing sang or spake save the crab blossoms distilling their music and poetry—voices of silence. . . . Day is spent and I must go. Trains do not wait for preachers. The day in my calendar is marked "Under the tent of the wild crab blossoming."

Certain old illuminators, when they had reached the longed-for last page and word, wrote in reverent wise "Laus Deo." I, in like manner, after a day of unspeakable delight under awaying branches of tourmaline pink doused with musk of the sky, write sedately in my heart, "Laus Deo—William A. Quayle, in "With Earth and Sky."

Back to the Rain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have come back to you, O Rain! I have come back to you, again. After a year. Away from your cheer. And I have held your memory dear. Now I have come back to you to hear Your steady drip in the dead of the night;

The glad little flowers saying "Thank you," so bright;
The wet little birds
In crisp little words
Telling how they like you;
The grass fresh and new
Saying it likes to live with the rain.

Pat my cheeks tenderly, O Rain! Bring to them roses and smiles again. Bathe them with heaven's dew, Freshness and youthtime too. Oh, it's so good again Just to come back again—back to the rain!

Harriet Sheap.

Jane Austen's Dialogue

The first thing that strikes any one who has tried to read Jane Austen's novels aloud is the dramatic power displayed in the conversations. No novelist ever made his or her characters express themselves so simply or forcibly in their parts as she does. It would seem that we have lost in her one of our greatest playwrights. The unfolding of character in dialogue has not been better done by any of our dramatists, and has certainly not been approached by any other novelist. No novels make so immediate an appeal when declaimed as hers do. Even youthful audiences who are popularly supposed to be incapable of appreciating the subtlety of her wit are quickly entranced.

S. P. B. Maiz.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1923

EDITORIALS

Feminism and Citizenship

THE celebration at Seneca Falls, N. Y., of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the holding in that city of the first woman's rights convention in America, brings forcibly to the thought of everyone the progress that has been made in realizing the distinction between feminism, so called, and citizenship. In July, 1848, those courageous women who met in con-

vention for the first time to declare the hope that they and their sisters might some day be emancipated from political bondage were regarded as agitators and, worse still, as unwomanly. Yet one glances at the reproductions of photographs of Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, showing them as they appeared at that time, and fails to see in their gentle and kindly faces anything forbidding. The feminism so much dreaded in those days seems now to have been something which should not have been so greatly feared.

It is encouraging to realize how fully and courageously the women of this generation in the United States have fulfilled the pledge which the early champions of equal suffrage made. There is to be enacted, or presented, at the time of the anniversary convention, a pageant entitled "The Progress of Women." That justice might be done would require more than the presence of decorated floats and files of marching women. No picture, no masque, no pen can depict or describe this progress. Heralding the political emancipation so long promised was that equally progressive advance of women in all the civilized countries of the world in education, in the arts, and in business and industry. What perhaps the pioneer suffragists believed would be the preliminary step in preparation for this material emancipation proved to be the supplementary or crowning action which equipped progressive women to protect and safeguard the rights they had gained by their own initiative.

And it is important likewise that this somewhat liberal education which American women have gained in industrial and commercial pursuits, as well as in a more profound study of history and the arts, has given them a broader view than they might otherwise have had of their political responsibilities. They have been taught, while considering the cost, in money and industrial waste, of wars carelessly or wantonly waged, that it is reasonably possible to take steps to render future wars unnecessary. They have, in considering the problems of the home as they are related to statecraft, learned that their newly conceded rights include that of co-ordinating all constructive efforts for the advancement of the common good. They have found the problem of the state to be that of the home, and vice versa. The rule of reason is unfailing in its application.

All honor is due the brave women who led, in the United States, the crusade which compelled the enfranchisement of American women. But credit is also due those courageous women of a later but no less progressive day who, while fighting against what sometimes seemed to be overwhelming odds in carrying on the campaign launched by the leaders of the movement whose commendable action the present anniversary marks, thoughtfully fitted themselves for the really greater work before them. Their equipment in the way of education and industrial training arms them, in a time of recognized need, to do their part in the arduous work of the world.

By Rail Across the Sahara

ABOUT ten or twelve years ago a project was being seriously discussed in France of flooding a fourth part of the great Sahara Desert. Professor Etchegoyen of Paris was, perhaps, the chief proponent of the plan, and it was urged that all the engineering necessary would be the digging of a canal from the Mediterranean Sea inland, while the

results would be far more than commensurate with the efforts expended. These would include, it was claimed, the addition of a great new colony to the possessions of France, in which millions of people could support themselves in comfort, the establishment of a considerable trade between Algeria and France across the Sea of Sahara, a sea which would vary in depth from ten to sixty fathoms, and a change of climate in that section, due to the presence of the water, from equatorial extremes of heat to the pleasing temperature of Natal. The project, however, did not materialize, and with the World War was doubtless forgotten completely.

Now a plan for a railway across the famous desert is being considered and seems likely to come up for practical discussion before the Chamber of Deputies. Not that the project is new, but it has taken on new vigor, as opinion has recently crystallized in favor of a line running from Oran through the middle of the desert to the Niger Bend, that is, approximately due north and south, from a point on the African coast opposite the southwest corner of Spain. Advantages of this course are numerous and include the fact that already the railway track has been laid from Oran to Colomb Bechar, a distance of more than 300 miles, along the coast of Morocco. Thence it would naturally be continued south through Tuatir, to cross the Niger at Tosaye, which is only about 150 miles east of Timbuktu, and to terminate at Wagadugu, in the midst of the fertile region inclosed within the great Niger Bend.

Following so closely upon the successful motor trips across the desert, this project seems to give positive assurance of a subjugation, in the not distant future, of this region which has for so long resisted man's most strenuous efforts. One unfortunate feature of the proposal, however, is that it is primarily as a war project that it is put forward. Its usefulness for military pur-

poses is emphasized, that is to say, it being argued, for example, as one of the reasons for carrying the railway to Wagadugu, that, in its neighborhood, there is a population of 7,000,000 which would provide abundant man power in time of war. Important, therefore, as are projects making for the development of the waste areas of the world, so long as the main motive in their development is a destructive one, little encouragement should be given them and little real promise of permanent benefits therefrom can be expected.

In a political address, Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, announced a few weeks ago the end of Liberalism.

This may have been an exaggeration, but in several of the European countries there has been a division in the middle class organizations which before the war controlled the governments. Have these parties lost their vitality, their "raison d'être," or are they only suffering from a temporary confusion? In England the old Liberal Party continues to be divided. It does not appear to know whether the enemy is to the right or the left, or what are its own objectives. Mr. Lloyd George and some of his fellow "National" Liberals hope to become leaders of a new Center or National Party, which will compromise neither with the Tories nor the Socialists. At a recent dinner of the 1920 Club in London, Captain F. E. Guest, formerly Coalition Liberal whip, proposed an early union with the Conservatives, so as to make a solid front against the Labor Party, but Mrs. Coombe Tennant, speaking for Welsh Liberalism, said later that she disagreed with every word he had uttered, and The Manchester Guardian calls Captain Guest "a queer kind of a Liberal," adding that he fails to understand "Liberalism" and that he had better drop the name. The Independent Liberals are standing pat, but are not getting anywhere. It is hard to conceive that they should ever accept certain points in the Labor program.

In France the Lower Middle Class Radical Party, supported chiefly by small landholders, priest ridden and tax beset, lost in 1919 the political power it had enjoyed since the Dreyfus crisis. Its former leader, Joseph Caillaux, is a political exile, and its efforts to formulate a cohesive program for the next elections are painful and slow. Its floor leader in the Chamber, Mayor Herriot of Lyons, is an able man, but he lacks the authority to enforce discipline. At a recent party council in Paris it was voted to withdraw support from the Poincaré Government. The Radical deputies who are ministers were "invited" to resign, which they refused to do. A few weeks before, a Radical Senator, Gustave Rivet, accepted an election to the vice-presidency of the Senate, though his group had nominated another Senator, named Renoult. When called on to explain, M. Rivet said he had been a candidate first and in effect didn't care what the organization thought. More and more the French Radicals are voting with the Socialists, and a coalition with them seems their only chance to regain control of the Government.

In Italy the old-time middle class party leaders have lost their position at the head of affairs. For a moment after the war the power seemed to verge toward the extreme Left, only to return to the extreme Right. Neither Giolitti, Orlando, Salandra, nor Nitti are executives today.

In Sweden the Liberal Party has split this spring on the question of prohibition. But this issue only happened to be the dividing one. The party lacked cohesion and fighting strength. Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist former Premier, explained the division on the ground that the party lacked "a warming ideal" and invited former members who are truly progressive to join the Socialist ranks. The Conservatives also hoped for recruits.

In the United States the Democratic Party was badly defeated after the war, and if it should win in the next elections it will do so less on account of its own strength than because of the division in the Republican Party. That is what happened in 1912.

It seems as though Liberals the world over, meaning those who represent individualism with a minimum of governmental interference, who truly stand for "neither reaction nor revolution," were able to agree on a negative program only. The fact is that the war, with its consequences of high prices and falling value of money saved up, has left more of a mark on the middle classes than it has on either the manual workers or on the big property owners. It will take a long time for the Liberals to come back.

When a stubborn fact meets a medical theory nowadays, the fact has to give way. With laws, made at their behest, behind them, the political doctors yield nothing to truth. For them the ancient adage, "Circumstances alter cases," has no force. No circumstance can contribute to the escape of the luckless one who comes within the scope of what

is called "preventive medicine." Two items culled from a single newspaper afford illustration of this.

One of the accounts referred to told of the detention of an American citizen, Charles T. Rowley of San Francisco, and his wife, on an island in New York harbor, because Mr. Rowley, who says he has served in the United States Army, refused to comply with the order of the officers of the ship which brought them from Southampton to New York, that he be vaccinated. Rowley, as his reason for refusing to undergo the operation, declared that as he had been vaccinated sixteen times he should be immune from further experimentation. Reasonably, it might appear, he should be immune from all the maladies against which his self-appointed guardians sought to protect him if, indeed, immunity can be gained by the processes recommended. The ridiculous aspect of the affair vanishes in the matter-of-fact assurance that both

The Split in the Liberal Parties

Rowley and his wife are to be kept in quarantine, under guard, until he submits to the rule laid down. Evidently his proved immunity, should he be detained long enough to establish that, would have no influence in mitigating the unreasonable order interposed.

The second case mentioned is that of John Early, not unknown to newspaper readers of fifteen or twenty years ago and to medical men then active in enforcing governmental health regulations, so called, as a leper suspect. Early, like Rowley, is a former United States soldier. He saw duty in the Philippines in the early days of the American occupation of the islands; and in 1908 was pronounced a leper. He was quarantined by the health authorities in Washington for more than a year following the making of the medical diagnosis, but was later transferred to a hospital in New York to be put under observation of a specialist, who questioned the verdict rendered by Washington doctors. From then until the present, according to the story, Early has intermittently been free and under confinement. But during all this time, it appears, he has steadfastly refused to verify the theory of the doctors who condemned him to banishment years ago. He unexpectedly put in an appearance in Washington a few days ago and made his presence known to the health officials, who made the somewhat confusing admission that his physical condition was much improved from what it was when they last saw him, several years ago. But Early, like his fellow ex-soldier, is not to be given his freedom. Though he has declined to yield himself to the terrible sentence pronounced against him, and though he has lived among those similarly condemned by the laws of their fellow beings without submitting himself to the mesmerism of that supposed law, he is to be sent back to the little colony which secludes itself from all contact with the world.

In making the charge that alien influences, not simply un-American, but in many instances anti-American, are attempting to establish a condition of nullification of the prohibition law, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church places the blame for the anti-prohibition campaign farther afield than is usually regarded as being the case. And yet, why is it necessary to try to specify some individual or individuals as responsible for this apparent activity, which is directing unleashed energies with might and main against this fundamental and righteous reform? In the last analysis, in this as in many another instance, the really blameworthy cause is both un-American and anti-American, if the word American is interpreted in its larger sense of freedom and nobility of ideals.

The prohibition reform, that is to say, marking as it does one of the greatest efforts of truly liberated thought to establish legally its beneficence upon the world, has naturally aroused the forces of evil in the battle thereby precipitated. Consequently, the Board of Temperance is completely right when it urges that the Christian people of the United States demand that all political parties shall declare for full enforcement of prohibition and against any weakening of the national prohibition act. The churches of America, it says, expect no party to put forward candidates for President or Vice-President who are opposed to the United States Constitution, which they must swear to enforce, or who are politically indebted to corrupt influences or who have encouraged the nullification of American laws.

What does this mean, in essence? Simply that it is being recognized in larger and larger measure that those who are opposed to the prohibition legislation of the United States are, perhaps unwittingly, being made the blind tools of the forces of evil in their efforts to obstruct all moral progress. It is not simply the enforcement of prohibition that is the point at issue. It is the establishment of right in human consciousness. It is not solely the upholding of the technical terms of a much-opposed piece of legislation. It is the declaration of the individual on the side of right and law and order against lawlessness, indifference, and active wrong. As such, there are no two choices in the matter at all. There is really but one side to the question, and that side is obvious to all who choose to face the issue unflinchingly.

Editorial Notes

IT CAN at least be said, regarding the law recently passed by the Italian Parliament in regard to the preservation of wild birds, that a step has been taken in the right direction, although but little more can be said for it because the measure falls far short of what many had anticipated. Complaints have often appeared in the British press about the wholesale destruction of insectivorous song birds on the Italian hills and mountains. In the fall, for instance, an enormous number of birds, mostly chaffinches, redstarts, warblers, and others, are trapped for various purposes. The lawmakers, however, thought it advisable to proceed slowly in the matter, particularly because in some of the northern valleys, where there is a poor population, bird-catching is one of the ways in which the inhabitants make their living. At any rate, this law, even in its present form, is better than no law at all.

NO WONDER the United States Post Office Department is constantly sounding warnings to its patrons urging them to direct their mail correctly, for recent information furnished by the department regarding duplication of the names of cities in America gives some idea of the difficulties which arise when letters or parcels are wrongly addressed. For example, there are in the United States no fewer than twenty-five Cleavelands, twenty-two Buffalos, fourteen Denvers, etc., and even two Chicagos. There is only one New York, however, and one San Francisco and one New Orleans.

An Outline of Political History

THOSE familiar with a particular happening are the ones who read with greatest interest a current account or description of that event. Spectators who witness a ball game or a race or are present at a mass meeting or flag raising are those who most keenly relish and appreciate a faithful account of those events. So it is that those who quite readily recall the incidents of the political battles waged in the United States since the year 1883 will read with greatest zest the recent book by DeAlva Stanwood Alexander, entitled "Four Famous New Yorkers," published by Henry Holt & Company, New York. The four referred to, of course, the account dealing particularly with partisan politics, are Grover Cleveland, Thomas C. Platt, David Bennett Hill and Theodore Roosevelt. They were, in the period of their concurrent activities, indeed great New Yorkers. Their personal and political influences were far-reaching and powerful. In the shaping of state, national and even international policies they at times arbitrarily dominated popular and administrative affairs. By them presidents and senators were made and unmade, often, be it said, without deferring to those from whom must come the delegation of genuine authority.

On the whole the disclosures are disillusioning if one has had a preconceived theory that in all cases those who govern are voluntarily invested by the electors with official power and authority. It is disconcerting and disappointing to be convinced by such a prima facie showing as that made by Mr. Alexander that at some time there did, if indeed there does not still, exist within the dominant political parties in the United States a virtual autocracy—not a benighted domineering force, but a selfish dictatorship whose ambition is not to determine who can best serve, but who can longest maintain its hold upon the machinery of government.

Historically the book is not particularly valuable, chiefly because it deals mainly with personalities. And yet as a chronological record covering the period reviewed it is, to students of politics, interesting and instructive. It supplements three volumes previously published by the same author under the title "The Political History of New York," and naturally is written from the viewpoint of one who sees that State large in national political affairs. It has, indeed, for many years, taken a prominent part in dictating and shaping the policies and in naming the candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties. As one reads he wonders if this is so because of the superior qualities of those who have assumed the right to lead, or whether the ability to dominate for so long has been due to the willingness of political bosses to resort to cunning and questionable practices which others might refuse to employ.

The author does not condone the expedients practiced by Tammany Hall under the rule of Tweed, Croker, the Murphys and others, neither does he commend as worthy of emulation the practices of Thomas C. Platt, on the one side, or David B. Hill on the other. It has been a constant and continuing battle of wits for many years. One is inclined to believe that the warfare was never more spectacular than during the years between 1883 and 1905. In the earlier years of that period there was witnessed the spectacular ascendancy of the Democracy under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, to be followed by the destructive contest engendered by jealousy between the Cleveland and Hill factions within the party. The incidents of the contest which resulted in Cleveland's defeat following his first term and his success at the elections four years later are graphically told. Perhaps these chapters are the most interesting ones in a book which is not uninteresting in any part.

Roosevelt began early to be a thorn in the flesh of the state Democracy. His persistence, his invulnerability and his aggressiveness, in the maintenance of a standard of political integrity, made him eligible to become one of the "big four" in party councils. The story of his refusal to accept the dictation of the older heads is too well remembered to need more than passing reference. Even his nomination as the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency in 1900, following his stormy administration as Governor of New York State, was an honor thrust upon him in the hope that he would thus be sidetracked politically. His accession to the presidency, his election in 1904, and the turbulent upheavals in partisan politics thereafter are events of too recent happening to require a present-day review.

Of course such a record as that under consideration could not have been complete without reference to the events over which the dominant New York quartet seemed to have no control. The entry of Bryan, leader of the free-silver forces, at the Chicago convention in 1896, overturned the plans of the leaders of the old-time Democracy. The tragedy had been long impending. Tammany has no more implacable foe than William Jennings Bryan. Though thrice the nominee of his party, he failed to attain the presidency. Yet his temporary defeat in the St. Louis convention in 1904, when Alton B. Parker was nominated against his vehement protest, primed and equipped him for the victorious battle in Baltimore eight years later, when he succeeded in bringing about the nomination of Wilson and the rout of Tammany Hall.

The impression almost unavoidably gained from a reading of the book is that there are really few "political accidents." Those leaders in party councils who rise to power almost invariably do so through their own determined efforts, or through the questionable practices which for a time elevate them to positions of influence. But it is gratifying to discover, if one has been in doubt, that the rewards of the transgressors are few and insubstantial. Those who have risen to eminence are found to be those who have been steadfast, honest, and regardless of the common right, as opposed to the assumed rights of those who seek to lead that their own selfish ends may be subserved.

Commercial Honor Among the Chinese

IT APPEARS that there is a very high sense of honor among Chinese, writes Henry Crosby Emery, LL. D., in Harper's Monthly Magazine. So is there among the merchants of America, England, Germany and other countries. Again, the differences between individuals are infinitely greater than those between nations. "To all this must be added that, since China is an older country, her merchants developed a sense of honor long before western countries. At a time when European commerce was half trade and half piracy, China had developed this high commercial morality. It is probably the half-buccaneering traders who first brought news of this strange and honorable custom to lands who as yet knew it not. Today Chinese commercial honor and English or American commercial honor differ little except that China had developed it centuries before it was adopted in foreign lands."